"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army,

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every war in which it can be interpresent

wren, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to

a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cory on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws of wan ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory.".-J. Q. Adams,

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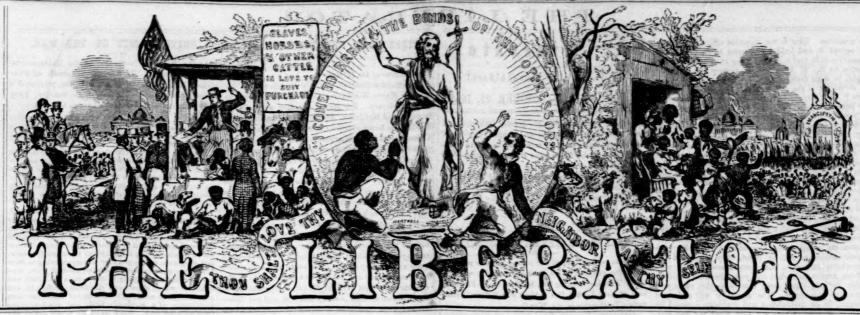
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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN and, if payment is made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letter ising to the pocuniary concerns of the paper are to be need, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

in at five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents is tree insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-

Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are storised to receive subscriptions for The Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the or viz :- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-PAPER JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1759.

# Refuge of Oppression.

MARCH 4th, 1865.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Ata-" When Johnny comes marching home."

Next Fourth of March, in sixty-five, Hurrals! hurrals! Old Abe shall from the White House drive, Hurrals! hurrals! And clear the track for Little Mac; and all the Abolition pack
Will show their heels When Old Abe marches home.

McClellan is the people's choice—
Their choice, their choice;
And all the country will rejoice—
Rejoice, rejoice,
When Abe the joker leaves the place
He's filled so long to his disgrace,
And once more splits rails
As he goes marching home.

Our Little Mac's a Patriot-Our Little Mac's a Patriot—
True blue, true blue!
Secesh and Abolition he'll
Put through, put through!
Tatil they both shall leave the land,
And then our noble, gailant band
Of soldiers brave
Can all go marching home.

"ABE" LINCOLN.

BY C. H. WALKER. Who, in our prosperous days, was he That claimed our nation's unity Could not exist half slave, half free ! ABE LINCOLN.

Who breaks his faith with friend and foe ? Who gives us war with all its woe?
Who yields the doctrine of Monroe?
Abe Lincoln.

Who arts the laws and rights at naught Who sets the laws and rights
Our noble sires so dearly bought,
And spurns the precepts that they taught?
ABE LINCOLN.

Who unto bastiles has access,
Lays shackles on our speech and press,
lis cherished schemes to give success?
ABE LINCOLN.

Who vainly strives with envious aim To rob McClellan of his fame, And blot that noble patriot's name? ABE LINCOLN.

Who untold millions daily spends, Unites his foes, divides his friends, And comfort to Jeff. Davis lends? (!!!) ABE LINCOLN

Who now nuts forth the traitorous creed That till the Southern blacks are freed, Our gallant sons must fight and bleed? ABE LINCOLN.

Whom, in November, will we "swap,"
(Though swift the stream, the "hoss" we'll drop,)
lis bloody course that we may stop?

ABE LINCOLN.
Waterboro' Centre, Me.

## A PIOUS COPPERHEAD GRIEVED.

At a meeting of the McClellan Club, in Ward II, last week, Colonel Greene, editor of the Boston Post, relieved his mind by uttering the following pi-ons denanciations of such of the clergy as sustain clergy as sustain the Government against Southern traitors.

Colonel Greene said he wished to address the
Club but for a few minutes upon a single topic, and

receded to remark that one of the most unfortutake features of the present condition of political farties is the course adopted by many clergymen the was abadoned their high calling as mission-thes of love, peace, forgiveness, to advocate slaugh-ter, and gloat over the madness of human passion destruction of human life; who er and aggravate cruelty and aggression to a degree ipaling to the dullest sensibility. To behold such him gudes enter the holy sanctuary as the disciples of the blessed Saviour who gave his life to promote and will god will among men, and there invoke devastation death upon the children of that Heavenly Parent the created and cares for all, is to witness an insult deed to a benign Deity under the guise of lange an outrage upon common decency and purety, meriting the rebuke of all who regard is floy Scriptures as the Laws of God. Such makes seems offensive both to heaven and earth; the affined exists the pure that the seems offensive poly to the dark spirits. Acm afford satisfaction only to those dark spirits via resiste in man's misery and abasement. The dame sacriège, too, of such expounders of the gosof revenge must be revolting to any mind im-and with reverence for pure Christianity, while distributions profanity challenges the anger of ter whose name unworthy servants the in van, and whose attributes they strive to sink to be level of their own wicked deeds. Ordinary parcial dates are often disregarded—words of instraction and consolation withheld—affliction left vibor spiritual comfort—the dying without prayes; and I should not be surprised if even the ceremise of the grave were abbreviated that the officials clerywan might answer an engagement to lurgue a political caucus! And such sacerdotal reassitand up in their surplices, and assume to proreages stand up in their surplices, and assume to prosign the will of God as within their own anowards, thus defaming the Great Creator and Governor the Universe by representing Him as having please in the wrath of man—in the deadly strife of father than any houther than any the vice. than son, brother against brother, and in the vio-tion of the very precepts He has given to ensure strains. Such is the office of Political Priest-nal Should in the office of Political Priest-18 Should it not stand condemned before men angels? I have been led to reflect upon a specific the present canvass by reading the remaining the present canvass by reading the remaining to have been made by a clergyman state reported to have been made by a clergyman state a Republican meeting on Saturday evening, the declared his own mission to be that of "a mina of the gospel of peace," and exemplified his large to the vocation by breathing war—" nothing his vocation by breathing war—" nothing his claim to belief by misrepresenting the toos, motives and declarations of those who decrease the property of the present of the same who have the present of the present of

At the same meeting, Hon. George S. Hillard

The question before the people was not whether desiry was right or wrong, not whether the South-of conflictions again that was concerned. The question shall arm what was to be done in view of the criais be-

fore the people of the country. The Confederates had been for three years and a half under a Government de facto, which had supplied them with all the government they wanted, other than the government of the States. It had been a confederacy which had maintained itself for three years and a half, and certainly had been sustained by the presenter of the states. which had maintained itself for three years and a half, and certainly had been sustained by the preponderance of public sentiment, and was at the present time sustained by 250,000 of the bravest troops that had ever been marshalled by any General under the sun. The question was, what are the people of the country to do about it? He could unpack his heart with curses if it would do any good, but he had never heard that a cannon packed with adjectives ever harmed anything. There must either be separation—and certainly nobody desired that—or the States must come back under such rights as they had before, or they must be subjugated; and the restoration could only be accomplished under the Constitution, without the least taint of ignominy, or humiliation, or disgrace. A subjugation must be as complete as that of Poland by Russia. The question must, then, be considered what would take to do it, how much money, and how many men it would take to do it, and it now long it would take to do it, now much money, and how many men it would take to do it; and it must then be considered what would be our own condition at the end of that contest. The re-election of President Lincoln would compel a choice between separation and subjugation, and a subjugation and subjugation and subjugation and subjugation are subjugation. The re-election of President Lincoln would compel a choice and the Union of co-equal States under a Constitution formed for common purposes—still between separation and subjugation, and a subjugation is that the Union of co-equal States under a constitution formed for common purposes—still between separation and subjugation, and a subjugation is that the Union of the ed the constitution for the constitution for the constitution for the Union of the action must be sustained for at least a generation. The election of Gen. McClellan would make possible, if not probable, a restoration on terms honorable to both parties. That was the reason why he intended to vote for him. He could say no more at the present meeting; but at some future time, if those recent should desire to hear, more from him. sent should desire to hear more from him, he present should desire to hear more from min, se should take great pleasure in playing a few varia-tions upon the same theme.

#### REVERDY JOHNSON.

most equivocal character, in a recent letter to a Copperhead gathering, makes the following patriotic (?) impeachment of President Lincoln:—

perhead gathering, makes the following patriotic (?) impeachment of President Lincoln:—

In the early days of Mr. Lincoln's administration, I lost almost all hope of a successful termination of the rebellion, whilst he was at the head of the Government, and this, the merest hope, is now wholly extinguished. His infirmity of purpose—his unsteadiness in any policy—his once expressed dislike to radicalism—his subsequent adoption of its worst features—his ignorant and mischievous interference with our military campaigns—his appointment, often against advice, of high military officers of notorious incompetency—his frequent and nearly fatal change of commanders—his abandonment of the, before uniform practice of his predecessors of cabinet consultations—his permission of dishonorable dissensions among its members, displaying itself constantly, to his knowledge, before others, and often, as it is known, in his presence, in personal abuse of each other—his obstinate and reckless disregard of the wishes of his political friends, communicated to him on one occasion in the solemn form of a committee, representing, as he was aware, nine-tenths if not every friend he had in Congress; and again, and recently, expressed in terms not to be mistaken, in one of the resolutions of the Convention which nominated him for re-election; his permitting military interference with elections, virtually subjecting nominated him for re-election; his permitting mili-tary interference with elections, virtually subjecting the ballot to the control of the bayonet; his justifying arrests without specifications of charges, though over and over again demanded, and long continued imprisonment, and, after release, without trial or imprisonment, and, after release, without trial or explanation; his tolerating trial, by military commission, of offences made cognizable exclusively by acts of Congress passed since the rebellion, and by the civil courts; and the virtual confiscation of private property, without even a resort to any mode of trial, and other matters of like illegality and outrage, too many to detail in a letter, whilst they demonstrate his utter unfitness for the Presidency, give no promise of a successful result of the contest whilst. promise of a successful result of the contest promise of a successful result of the contest wants he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and intrusted, by the power he wields, with the shaping of our peace and war policy. This must be arrested, or, in my opinion, the country will be

their wills to fight their battles. Lincoln is doing this now—forcing men to fight for the abolition of slavery, not the restoration of the Union—sending men into your houses with bayonets to hold in awe peaceable loyal citizens. He has to-day scattered throughout the loyal States of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subjugate Jeff Davis's confederation.

I am for peace—for a peace that will give us back the old Union under the Constitution. I was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. In this Congress I was for peace, concession, and renewed guar-

I am for peace—for a peace that will give us back the old Union under the Constitution. I was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. In this Congress I was for peace, concession, and renewed guarantees to all the States. I believed then, as now, that the great waste of precious blood which has taken place would not restore the Union. I asked that the seven border free and the seven border slave States might propose a basis for the settlement of all difficulties. They would have proposed such a basis as a would have been a full, final, honorable, and satisfactory settlement. But the radicals in that Congress would not consent to it. Neither the Abolitionists of the North nor the Secessionists of the South would consent to it. They would have nothing but blood. Well, have we not had-blood to the heart's content of the nation? Even preached war, and desolation, and blood; the temples of the meek and lowly Jesus have been made the temples from which war, and rapine, and blood have been preached, by ministers with hands dripping in blood. This must be ended. We will hold out the olive branch like a great, and magnanimous, and powerful people. We will offer to the South their rights in the Union under the Constitution. We will guarantee these rights, and dispose of conflicting and vexatious questions, so that never again will the toxin of war be sounded which shall arm father against son, and brother against brother.

#### UNION AND PEACE.

The South are for Peace. Offer them Peace on this basis, (the Union and Constitution,) and they will take it—yes, take it with joy, and return to their allegiance.—
[James Guthrie.]

-for the local government in its legitimate local sphere, and for the entire maintenance of the supreme law in its legitimate national sphere. This is genuine LOYALTY. This is a support of the laws and the Government of this land. Those who, North Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, whose loyalty since the rebellion broke out has been of the most equivocal character, in a recent letter to a Copin barmony with the vital principles that made this

There is literally no party south of Mason and

shall be peace."-Boston Post.

## Selections.

SPEECH OF GEN. GARFIELD.

An immense Union Mass Meeting came off in Cincinnati, the 10th inst.—the largest ever held in that city. Gen. Garfield made the speech of the occasion, which was enthusiastically applauded. We give one or two extracts:-

DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY FOR THE SOLDIERS Another proposition of their platform relates to the soldiers—the noble, glorious men in the field, thousands of whom have died in the defence of our and intrusted, by the power he wields, with the shaping of our peace and war policy. This must be arrested, or, in my opinion, the country will be ruined.

SPECH OF HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

Extract from a factious speech recently delivered at New Albany, Indiana, by Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky:—

This is the first time since Abraham Lincoln was elected—the first time since he violated the Chicago platform of 1860—since he violated the laws of Congress—since he violated the Constitution, that the Democratic party have had a chance to speak. And now it will speak until it saves this great republic—this precious Constitution. It will speak at the ballot-box, the great and sacred forum from which every citizen may speak with power.

I have a right, as a Democrat, to speak of Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln. They were both born in Kentucky, and both have disgraced that noble commonwealth, and her principle of equal rights and just laws. Both of them take men against their wills to fight their battles. Lincoln is doing this now—forcing men to fight for the abolition of slavery, not the restoration of the Union—sending men into your houses with bayonets to hold in awe peaceable loyal citizens. He has to-day scattered throughout the loyal States of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subjegate Jeff Davis's confederation.

I am for peace—for a peace that will give us back the old Union under the Constitution. I was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. It his form the peace of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subjegate the peace of the Constitution. I was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. It his form the peace of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subjegate the peace of the Constitution. I was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. It his form the peace of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subject the peace of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subject the peace of the North to domi

gaged in the pleasant pastime of tearing the Union to pieces. Just come back, and we will forgive you.

pathize with them and their cause; men who reach across Niagara River, and shake hands with them; men who in their secret organizations and otherwise are doing all they can to help them. And they say, if we can only keep our ranks together a little longer, we shall see these Union people in the North broken down, and our Democratic friends there in power, who will manage the Government as we shall dictate. [Voices, "Never, never."]
But if they should see to-day, and know that this great Northern people were united in the determined purpose to put down the rebellion, through sees of blood, if necessary, it would wind up their last hope. Their armies would be demoralized and broken up, and it rests with you to tell them that there is no hope for them over here. Send the word down our lines, and let our boys shout it out, that Ohio has spoken, New York has spoken, and New Eugland has spoken, and they give you no hope. Let your armies shout that, and it will be better than a broadside, better than a bayonet charge, better than Atlanta, better than a bayonet charge, better than Atlanta, better than the fall of Richmond, for it will be the fall of the rebellion forever.

I received a letter, a few days ago, from one of

I received a letter, a few days ago, from one of our noble men who fought under General Rosecrans. He says to me, "We are very sorry that you left the army, for some reasons; but we tell you you are engaged in a fight of more consequence than any on the field. We expect to take Atlanta in a few days;" and they have done it; but, says he, "Atlanta in a few days;" and they have done it; but, says he, "Atlanta in a few days;" and they have done it; but, says he, "Atlanta in a few days;" and they have done it; but, says he, "Atlanta in nothing compared with the hallet how in Nowam. days;" and they have done it; but, says ne, "Atlan-ta is nothing compared with the ballot-box in Novem-ber. If you settle the question there in our favor, we won't have much more blood to spill. We will hold on until you speak in November. If you speak right, and well, we will only have to go for-

ward, and take the crown of victory."

What will you do for the boys who tell you this? What will you do for the boys who ten you the ...
This great meeting here to-night is half an answer to the question. This crowded square tells what Cincinnati will do; and what Cincinnati does, Ohio will do. You will close the war, and give the country lasting peace. [Great applause.]

### WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK.

ON THE WELDON RAILROAD, Va.,

On the Weldon Railroad, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. 
The questions are every day asked:—"How will the soldiers vote?" "Are they not anxious for peace?" "Do they not recognize in McClellan, their favorite general, the means of bringing the war to a speedy close; and therefore will they not give him their unanimous support?" I wish I was able to answer satisfactorily all these questions, and express faithfully the deep interest felt in the army in the present political campaign. In the first place, in the present political campaign. In the first place, the soldiers who served under McClellan, and used the soldiers who served under McClellan, and used to be so clamorous for his reappointment to the army of the Potomac, have long ere this ceased to call for "Little Mac." Though perhaps the present army is not so expressive in its love for Grant, yet no general was ever honored by a command which felt such perfect confidence in their leader's power and ability as is our brave Lieut-General to-day. In the semaner, we felt who was the semaner of the Sumper's apparatus. the commencement of the Summer's campaign, the "boys" were doubtful. So many had tried and failed that they looked again for the same result. But we had not been beyond the Rapidan two weeks before all were convinced that the right man had been found at last; and every move s has made them stronger and more confident in this belief. McClellan's name will never be forgotten, it is true, but the superiority of Gen. Grant and his generalship will always be recognized.

The soldiers have no fault to find with the present

The soldiers have no fault to find with the present administration. Abraham Lincoln has always been the soldiers' true friend. Their welfare and interests have always been his first thoughts. He is no respecter of rank. I have seen him extend his hand to greet the private soldier as cordially and heartily as he would if the man's shoulders had been honored by "stars" or "bars." They are his hows! conored by "stars" or "bars." They are his boys!

—and no father could be more tender or loving.

opinion of those who are striving their utmost to up-hold the integrity of our once glorious nation? No! The cry for peace, upon anything but honorable terms, never came from the army; and the soldiers The cry for peace, upon anything but honorable terms, never came from the army; and the soldiers will never support a man who stands on a platform which advocates a compromise with traitors. It is the traitorous enemy at the North—the base copperheads who are striving to help their more honorable brothers of the South, that raise the cry of peace and cessation of hostilities; the cowards who have the fear of a draft and heavy taxes before them. They care not for the honor of the nation and its defenders, but look only for their own safety and selfish ends. Better far for the soldier to fight it out to the bitter end, to leave their bones to bleach on the fields of battle, than to return home in disgrace, with nothing to repay them for all they have suffered; through all future years, while life lasts, to be pointed at as those who fought in "Abe Lincoln's useless war,"—degraded, dishonored, avoided by all.

But no such shameless result is in store for us. The political campaign will result in the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate. And what soldiers are allowed to vote will swell the popular ticket. The New England regiments, as far as I um able to judge, are almost unanimous for Lincoln's I mus able to judge, are almost unanimous for Lincoln's to the constitution—but it is only a figure, and under it a Devil! Strike it in the name of God! For it is not the Constitution, but Slavery you strike, and Liberty is the prize of the blow!—Roxbury Journal.

The Boston Courier makes the inquiry, " How

will the soldiers vote?"

As an answer to the query of the Courier, we are permitted to take the following extract from a printed letter sent home by a Haverhill soldier, previous to the war a rigid old line Democrat, and now serving out his third year in Warren's corps, on the Weldon railroad, before Petersburg:

"As to your query, who will be the next President, Old 'Abe Lincoln;" and if I had a million of votes, he should have them. If I was obliged to vote otherwise, I should vote for Jeff. Davis, before voting for his lickspittle of the Chicago Convention. Master before servant. If the army were to vote, the 'Little Mac' vote would be small among the men that are at the front. The sneaks that have skulked around the capital and invalid corps for a year or eight months, officers that are or ought to have been cashiered for cowardice, almost unanimous

have been eashiered for cowardice, almost unanimously vote for him. That is my experience in the army of the Potomac.

It is a joke with us, that when we see a man drunk, throwing his hat and coat into the mud, and wanting to lick everybody, and calling everybody so bitches, that there is another man for 'Little Mac,' and it is almost invariably so."

The writer of the letter from which the above extract is taken was born and bred in Haverhill, and is well-known to many of our citizens as a Democrat of the "straitest sect." The letter was so addressed that he could not have had the remotest idea of its

Will the Courier please copy ?- Haverhill Ga-

## SPEECH OF GEORGE SENNOTT, ESO.

Institute Hall was crowded on Tuesday, to listen Institute Hall was crowded on Inestay, to listen to an address from George Sennott, Esq., on "The Political Issues" of the day. Hon. James Ritchie presided, and opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Louisiana, being fortu-

nately on a visit to his late home, was present at the meeting, and made a brief preliminary address Mr. Sennott (Democrat) was then introduced.

Mr. Sennott (Democraty)
We give an extract or two from his telling speech.
Speaking of the tactics of the Chicago Convention, Mr. Sennott says:

And he continues in the following effective strain

heartily as he would if the man's shoulders had been honored by "stars" or "bars." They are his boys!—and no father could be more tender or loving. When on duty in Washington, we had an opportunity to notice much of his private life. Several times a day he would pass from the White House to the War Department. A private walk through the yard of the Presidential Mansion connects the two, and a sentinel was then posted at the gate and door of the Department. The President as he walked along, looking upon the pawement, was always in deep study, pondering, perhaps, over some scheme or plan; and frequently meeting some high civil or military officer of the Government, be would pass him unnoticed, or looking up, pay him hardly a nod or look of recognition; but when he came to the sentinels, dressed in Uncle Sam's blue, he would lift his hat and smile—as only a kind-hearted man can smile—in answer to their salute. In his midd the soldiers, who had answered his call for aid to sustain the Government, were the most worthy of notice How many little acts of kindness to disabled soldiers or to their families are recorded of him! We will not repeat them now. There is not a soldier in the field who has it in his heart to find one word of fault with one who has on so many occasions proved himself their generous benefactor.

As to "peace on any terms!" Does any one think for a moment that the soldiers, who bave been the real sufferers, whose blood has been freely sed on the numerous hard fought fields, which will ever be conspicuous in history, whose hundreds of comtades have fallen and are now sheeping beneath the soil of the ill-fated confederacy, are so blind, so lost to every feeling of pride and patriotism, that they are willing to give up, to declare the war a failure, and see for a diagraceful peace, just at the moment to when they have their enemy at an advantage, and the long looked for reward is just before them, because they are tired of the war and fear to prosecute it farther? Oh, shame! Have you no better opinion

ing effect upon the audience. We give it in full

Slavery is the only thing that stands between us and Union and peace. Send it home to hell out of

#### WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

The eloquent German orator, Frederick Hassaurek, answers this question as follows, in a late speech delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio:

In the Convention which framed our present Constitution, Slavery demanded guarantees. She de-manded the extension of the African slave trade to manded the extension of the African slave trade to a certain time, a provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves, and an unjust advantage with regard to representation. She got just what she had asked for, and had her own way again. Was she satisfied? She demanded a Fugitive Slave Law under the Constitution; it was given her.

She demanded more slave States; they were admitted. She forced in Missouri as a slave State, under a solemn promise to leave certain other Territory forever free, and had her own way. But was she satisfied?

She threatened to nullify the laws of Congress,

satished?

She threatened to nullify the laws of Congress, and was not compelled to obey them. She threatened, and the North yielded and compromised. But was she satisfied? She wanted a war with Mexico, and a war was de-

clared. She wanted more Territory, and she got it. She asked for Cuba, and the Government in her service opened negotiations for its acquisition.

Her politicians wanted to rule, and rule they did.

They wanted to control the Government, and they controlled it. The South wanted a more effective Fugitive Slave Law, and she got it at the price of violating the fundamental rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury. She got it, and those who now declaim that

jury. She got it, and those who now declaim that our constitutional rights are assailed, defended it to the bitter end. But was Slavery satisfied?

She asked for a breach of plighted faith by a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and she got it. But was she satisfied?

She demanded the right to control the national mails, and to violate the secrecy of private correspondence. It was conceded to her. But was she satisfied?

She threatened when her demands were not immediately complied with. Her threats were respected, but when did she declare herself satisfied?

She wanted to be nationalized by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that de-Supreme Court of the United States, and that decision was given. She claimed the right of extending herself into the new Territories. This was decided against her by the election of 1860; but, nevertheless, new Territories were organized without a provision in their organic acts prohibiting Slavery, and the Fugitive Slave Law was faithfully carried out by a Republican Administration. But was the South satisfied?

Endless were the declarations of the North, that Slavery should not be interfered with in the States where it existed. These assurances were solemnly reiterated in the Inaugural of President Lincoln. But was the South satisfied?

At last she attempted the disruption of the American Union; and now, I ask you, is she to have that too?

## ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE ON TREASON.

There are more than one Kentucky Breckinridge. John C. is a rebel, and plotted his infernal treason while holding the office of Democratic Vice President of the United States. The opinions of another-Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge—may be gathered from the following extracts from a brilliant and convincing speech, made by him recently in Cincinnati.

My excellent friend speaks of the South as " his My excellent friend speaks of the South as "his erring brethren." But I do not permit men to be my Southern brethren who have tried their very best to cut my throat. [Applause.] I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but, as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. [Great applause.] by making peace on .... pose. [Great applause.]

I am free to say, that if ever you make this peace that some of you are proposing, there are people in Kentucky that will under no circumstances submit to it. [Great cheers.] You may set us apart by

There are thousands of men in Western Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, &c., who will stand by us in our determination to fight to the last for this great cause of ours. [Loud cheers.] You may talk of peace as long as you please, we don't intend to belong to the Southern Confederacy, [cheers and laughter.] and we shall call on you to help us to keep from going to the Confederacy. I am afraid of nothing but of you. We are not afraid of the rebels, and are afraid of the copperheads. We are not afraid of anything that they can do; but we are afraid of a revolution in the North.

do; but we are afraid of a revolution in the North, by which the North will desert us, and leave us to our-selves to crush out the Rebellion. [Many voices— "No, never."]
If you give way in times like these, you will bring

are you give way in times like these, you will bring upon yourselves and your children the responsibility of doing what you fail to do. If you are altogether unworthy of the mission that God has sent to you, and fail in this struggle, you will go down to the grave, and your children will stand over you and weep, and do that part which you ought to have done yourselves.

I want to say to you one word about this question of the negro. All I have to say on this question is this: Whatever the American people intend to do, they ought to do it boldly, manfully, and effectually, and take the responsibility. [Cheers] As for slavery being destroyed by the progress of this war, it may be; but I don't believe it. The way for you to to do is this: War or peace, come what may, take it perfectly legal, and work the thing out, root and branch, forever and forever. [Vociferous and repeated appliause.]

## SOUND DEMOGRACY.

Hon. D. S. Coddington, a leading democrat in New York, wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to address the Great Union meeting in New York, on Tuesday evening last:

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

Gentlemen:—Your invitation to speak to-night is received. A severe cold will prevent me.
But neither cold nor heat can freeze or melt out of this country the belief that the Chicago Convention has left a democrat no choice between Jefferson Davis, with all his crimes, and Abraham Lincoln, with all his faults.

The Vallandigham platform is merely an attempt of the Richmond authorities to run the blockade of northern ballot-boxes, Montgomery Constitution in hand. True, the Union flag floats from the first section; so it does from the Florida and Tallahassee, until you get near enough for them to hoist the Con-

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

SPECIAL THANKS. We are greatly indebted, and

uch relieved, by the quick and ample response

edition of that number having mysteriously faller

short a hundred copies. Such kind and considerate compliance with our request is truly gratifying, and calls for our special thanks, which we offer to each and all who have taken upon them this trouble. No more

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The second lecture of the course now in progres

It curses the critic, and persecutes the reformer, and

On the other hand, the radical also is a conserve

tive, planting himself on the side of the law of na He would avoid change by establishing the

Our United States democrats are precisely the per

ons who do not believe in a government of the peo

Jefferson Davis is now the chief representative

the owning of labor by capital, for the complete sup

ression of democratic institutions.

Who are the supporters of Jefferson Davis? The

ers of law. Just such persons as, here in Boston

turned out to enforce the return of Anthony Burns to

lavery. It would not do, they thought, to have these

bolitionists breaking up the foundations of society
What explains the cordial feeling here evinced be

ween absolutists and anarchists? Perhaps the sym

pathy which exists between one class of destructives of plunderers, and another. Mitchell the anarchist

Mankind respect conservatism; but the conive form is antagonistic to the conservative princi

War, in one view of it, is only destructive. But

ing of success, now find it more to their advantage to

assume the position of conservatives. For us the war means safety, reform, peace. Peace was former

ly spelt with five letters-p-ea-c-e; now it is spe

drew a vivid contrast between these two " gentlemen

man on the other, vindicating the assertion of the two latter that peace must come by the submission of t

The war has forwarded vet other conservative ten

Mr. Frothingham here gave some exceedingly in

of the South. Even the old negro-prisons, in some

cases, are used as school-houses. In such mangers as

merchants resident in London) have sent liberal gifts

in aid of this enterprise, the education and elevation

this head, the lecturer presented instructive details of

the industrial activities of the ex-slaves-the profits

some of them have already made on their newly ac

quired land-their filing of pre-emption claims for

Industry, economy, thrift, providence-if these are

conservative, the freedmen are conservatives. Cer-

tainly, the love of education which they manifest looks

The just and manly demand, quietly persisted in

until yielded, of payment of the full wages of soldier-

ship, and the continued refusal to take less than their

due, is in the highest degree creditable to the black

regiments of Massachusetts. It was a demand, not of

equal pay merely for the soldier's sake, but of a recog-

ship and citizenship, self-respect, honor, heroism-il

istics of the freedmen with the contented ignorance

and brutality of the "mean whites" of the South, it

will appear that ebony holds the image of God after

given them, they sought freedom and civilization

and pressed towards the farm, the school-room, and

The sword does not understand its work, but i

eans Union and Peace, and universal Liberty, pro-

The Music Hall was well filled, and the just senti

ents and keen criticisms of the lecturer called forth

The President of the Fraternity announced that

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, would give

the lecture next Tuesday evening, and that her auch

ject would be "Chicago, the last ditch." To hear

her an overflowing house may be expected .- c. x. w

A MOST VALUABLE AND TIMELY HISTORICAL

WORK. We call the special attention of all the friends

of freedom to the new work just published by Walk

er. Wise & Co. of this city, (see their advertisemen

in another column,) entitled "History of the Anti

Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses,

their families, &c., &c.

like the best kind of conservatism.

nition of manhood for the man's sake.

the soft Virginia pine has lost it.

the artisan's work-shop.

tected by law.

frequent applause.

ple, and hence seeming anomalies and inconsist

only rose one step in the same scale.

appear.

nservatism in America. He goes for slavery, for

hangs its redeemer on a gallows.

ple, by the people, and for the people.

need be returned.

federate rag and scuttle the Union ship, while we, rebbed of our compasses and stripped of our national consistency, are to be landed upon some bleak dogma of egotistical State Rights and universal an-

dogma of egoustical State Rights and universal anarchy!

Call Abraham Lincoln a joker! Why, the Chicago party are trying to make this war the ghastliest joke of the continent or the century. Have we gone to school to a million of bayonets, and learned nothing? Have we marched a million of men a thousand miles to stand still? Are we spending four millions miles to stand still? Are we spending four million a day merely to buy back the old wrangle about sla a day merely to buy back the old wrangle about sia-very? to buy back another Brooks'murderous cane; another Buchanan's Lecompton crime, greater than all the Lincoln lapsus constitutionis? The Critten-den Amendment was very well to prevent war; but are we to be fought four years, despoiled of our means, called foreigners, bunted on every sea and shore, and bury five hundred thousand brothers, to crive them all they asked in the nast, and no securianore, and bury live hundred thousand brothers, is give them all they asked in the past, and no securi-ty for all they will demand, on that very account, in the future? They will say: "We plunged you vital deep in debt, we helped you to innumerable funerals; but we never buried a single demand. While your armies have advanced, your principles have retreated; and, so long as your victories only mean compassions to us, was have no terrors and have retreated; and, so long as your victories only mean concessions to us, war has no terrors and peace no shame in Dixie." Will the red crisis stand this—will greenbacks support it? Every five twenty bond is a stump speech for Lincoln; every dollar greenback a campaign tract distributed among a warned and consuming community, cautioning them how they trifle with the dead and the debt of this war. Hoping that the ballot-box will prove the sentry

box of the national honor,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID S. CODDINGTON. Mosses, W. A. DARLING, &c., Committee

#### THE CRY OF "PEACE, PEACE, WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE."

The last New York Independent contains a stirring discourse by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, preached in heological Seminary in New York, preached rooklyn on the recent Thanksgiving Sunday. We have room only for the last division of the

sermon, having reference particularly to our existing struggle with the demons of the South:

III. And now let me say a few words about or

own war. We are tired of hearing it called gigantic; tha been used so much. And yet the fact re mains of a great war; the greatest, perhaps, in history. I need not tell you how great it is: great in the length and breadth of its theatre; great in in the length and breadth of its theatre; great in its hosts of armed men upon the land; great in its fleets upon the sea; great in its cost of treasure; great in its cost of blood. So great is it, that had its dimensions been foreseen, the heart of the nation would have failed it. So great is it, that the hearts of many men have failed them as it is. So great is it, that only the most vivid sense of the still greater issues at stake in it will suffice to bear us through. Cries of peace are on the wind. We heard them at the start. We have heard them all along. We hear them now louder than ever. But cries of peace from whom, and to whom? Some are the prayers of all the saints ascending since the war began, that God will be pleased, in his own good

ayers of all the saints ascending since the wa gan, that God will be pleased, in his own good time, to send us peace by righteousness, that so i may be a lasting peace. But no cry is heard as ye from the rebels in arms, who might have peace to from the rebeis in arms, who might have peace to-morrow by simply throwing down their weapons and striking their flag. No cry as yet from our own brave boys, their blue-jackets fragrant with the smell of victories. No cry from the bloody graves of fallen heroes, who would as gladly fight and die again for the old flag. No cry even from widow, and orphans, who have lost all they had to lose, and now only pray it may not have been in vain. now only pray it hay not have been in vain. No where any cry do we hear but from the lips o rebels not in arms, or who if not rebels, are the dupes and tools of rebels, doing the work of rebels and doing it better now and here than though they had followed their hearts down over the lines These are men who now cry for peace at any price, peace on the instant by the grounding of our arms. peace on the instant by the grounding of our arms, when they know, some of them, better even than we, for they have learned it from Richmond, that

we, for they have learned it from Kenmond, that the rebellion is on the verge of grounding its arms. Peace, they cry, as over a drawn battle, when they know the battle is nearly finished in victory. Peace, they cry, when they know that peace now without another blow, would be substantially the triumph of our foes. Some of these men who cry for peace are bold, bad men; as bold and as bad as Cataline. Others are only sensual and sordid, not willing to pay blood and gold for truth, freedom, and righteonsness. Others are only timid, shrinking from further trial. Others, tired but not timid, are only n, honestly thinking the war can be ended in way. Others, again, are only the rank and of old political organizations, who know no per voice than that of their old shepherds. Taking them all together, their name is Legion. They are found in all portions of the loyal States, and in are found in all portions of the loyal States, and in numbers are probably about as strong, relatively, as the Tories of the Revolution; perhaps a little stronger. They are now, by the confession of the rebels themselves, the forlorn hope of the Confederacy. Foreign intervention was abandoned long ago as an idle dream. The rebellion is standing literally on its last legs; it has conscripted every-thing it could lay its bands on that could be of any use to it between the cradle and the grave. The recruiting drum-beat would not be more out of place in the churchyards than in the streets of most of the Southern towns. A few thousands of men more on our side, and the thing is ended. Peace would then come, not by an armistice, which would lead to no peace that could last, but by victories so overwhelming and conclusive that no man anywher would dare to challenge the result. So says the Lieutenant-General of our armies, God bless him for his sublime tenacity of purpose, for his steadfast faith, for his many victories! So say all our best generals. So say all our best soldiers. And the rebels know it to be true. Only one hope now sus tains them, and that is their hope of seeing yet, at the eleventh hour, a divided and palsied North.

Shall they see it? Tell me, Christian friend

thors, tell me, my fellow-countrymen, shall it? This is now the grand question before d it is the only question. The question of us. And it is the only question. The question of slavery, in its relations to our politics, our industry our religion even, is just now supremely impertinent ent, I say, not because slavery can be of the guilt of this rebellion, or can be cleared of the guilt of this rebellion, or can be thought compatible with the revived prosperity and permanent peace of the Republic, or can be looked upon with moral indifference by moral men; but imply because, by its own act, it now lies at the y of events, which must have their course. ons of Southern bondmen at the beginning of this rebellion, more than one million Mr. Davis has said nearly two millions freed already. Others yet will snatch their freedom
as our armies advance. And they would have
snatched it all the same had there been no Proclaation of 1863. That military edict is, the but a poor apology for turning against the Govern-ment now. Beyond all controversy, it has weakened the rebellion, and strengthened the Government; weakened the rebellion by making emancipation not merely a military incident, but a well-advised and avowed purpose, in order to the quicker and surer triumph of our arms; strengthened the Govrement by all the thousands of colored troops no in its service, by arraying on our side the synthes of the best men in Europe, securing for selves the inspiration, not of patriotism alco of philanthropy and the fear of God. these freedmen would be not merely infa anous, it would be insane. These, then, are wholly out of the problem. The eagles are uncaged, and gone. What shall be done with such as may not have been actually liberated along the paths of armies, what shall be done with the institution of avery itself—these are questions of the future, uestions to be taken up and disposed of after the var is ended, and the Union, which, according to ory of the war, has never been dissolve shall have been in fact restored. For the future, the immediate future, to which they belong, they are questions of the gravest moment. Perhaps we shall all soon feel them to be the crucial questions of destiny. Perhaps the hour is nearer than some as suppose, when the whole nation shall be stand-in awe of Him whose office it is to say, Inasmuch ye have done it, or have not done it, unto one of least of these my brethren, ye have done it, or have not done it, unto me. But just at this most critical conjuncture of our affairs—just emerging, as we are, from the lowest depths of our despondency, the national brain oppressed, the national pulse feverish, and the spirits of mischief busy as never before—these questions are not in time. The only constitute of the contraction of before—these questions are not in time. The question now, if we are wise, is the question of

or armistice. This is the question offered us. Let us accept it, and hold its apostles to it, and hold ourselves to it, and hold each other to it, and hold the nation to it. If Ajax fails of victory for want of The Liberator.

light, be it no fault of ours.

Armistice is the watchword. But what is armistice? Not peace; only hostility suspended in order to peace, they tell us. Be not deceived, my countries. Peace will never come in this way. The trymen! Peace will never come in this way. The rebellion is still in arms, engineered and dominated by able and desperate men, who have sworn, with an oath as stern as that of the famous Delenda est Carthago, that the old Union shall never be re-established. This explains the recent remark of Mr. such of our subscribers as were able to return to u their copies of the Liberator of the 30th ultimo—on tablished. This explains the recent remark of Mr. Davis, that they "are not fighting for slavery, and care very little about it." He did not mean that they are sick of the institution, and ready to give it up. He only meant, although of course too shrewd to own it, that with their independence established, and an open sea between themselves and the dusky Continent, they will know how to make good the losses of the war. They are inflexibly resolved upon an independent Confederacy; and if, with their armies so well in hand, they can hold the Southern agency to that response to day with their armies so well in hand, they can hold the Southern masses to that programme to-day, with those armies refreshed and resupplied, they will be able to hold these same masses to that same programme to-morrow. The armistice will end, as it began, in an unqualified and stubborn demand for independence. They say they want nothing else, and will think of nothing else. If their demand be refused—as refused it must be, for I have read in a recent document that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards"—then it will be war again, only worse, and less likely by a thousand fold to end propitiously than now. If the demand be conceded, there may, indeed, be peace for a time, but war again after a season, and war forever, till either our descendants learn the wisdom now offered to us, or again after a season, and war forever, till either our descendants learn the wisdom now offered to us, or the continent is black with ruins. What man in his senses can imagine, for a moment, the possibility of permanent amity, or any thing like it, between two such governments as would take the place of the one government now battling for its life? What man who wishes to plant, or spin, or trade, or study, would be willing to stay amidst such uncertainties as would then be chronic? What mother would be willing to purso he habe swidt such alarms as then would then be chronic? What mother would be willing to nurse her babe amidet such alarms as then would be nearly constant? Or is it supposed that there is still at the South a latent majority in favor of the old Union, who need only to be conciliated, who ask for a suspension of hostilities only that they may rid themselves of their present rulers, and resume their place under the old flag? If there be any such latent majority, from what I know of human nature. I do not believe, for one, that they uman nature, I do not believe, for one, that they vill either respect or like us any the less for having on root and branch; a rebellion, wi respect to which the chief question is and ever will be, whether its rank is highest among the great historic blunders or among the great historic crimes.

#### THE LAURELS OF McCLELLAN.

1st. McClellan planned and ordered the advance in becoming a slaveholder, did not desert his party

ter.

2d. McClellan wasted a month in besieging York-town, defended by a garrison of only 8,000 men, while he had 155,000.

3d. McClellan suffered his army to be surprised,

with heavy loss, at Fair Oaks.

4th. McClellan, by neglecting to fortify his flanks and rears, allowed his whole position before Richmond to be taken in reverse, and ordered a disastrous refeat hefers a sirgle corns of the appears. rous retreat before a single corps of the enemy.

5th. McClellan ordered a retreat from Malvern Hill without cause or justification, after our men had achieved a glorious victory there.

had achieved a glorious victory there.

6th. McClellan, by that retreat, prevented Pope from coming to his aid by the way of Lynchburg, and thus precipitated upon Pope's small force the whole of Lee's army.

7th. McClellan neglected for three weeks to obey

Jefferson Davis has been pronounced by Gen. Me Çlellan "a perfect gentleman." Referring to the qual an order to move his army northward to effect a junction with Pope, and that time Lee used to move ities properly comprised in this epithet, the lecture

s own army against Pope.
8th. McClellan withheld reinforcements and supon one side, and Abraham Lincoln and General Sher 8th. McClellan withheld reinforcements and sup-plies from Pope, which would have enabled the lat-ter to beat back Lee successfully. 9th. McClellan opposed all the military and na-val expeditions against the rebel seaboard, which he knew were essential to render the blockade per-

destructive principle to the conservative principle. dencies. Through it a common humanity is confessed and a common burden borne. A spurious democracy

my of the Potomac into corps, and only did divide it when peremptorily ordered to do so by Secretary Stanton, although he must have known that no army of that size could be managed without such division.

was perfecting the system of caste, a separation of man from man. The war has produced the Sanitary Commission, Soldiers' Fairs, the free-will offerings of men or the battle-field and women for the hospital. The 11th. McClellan neglected or refused to take the war has made self-sacrifice a custom of our people.

field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, and commence a campaign, until compelled to do so by the orders of the President and War Depart-white man had set his heel on the black man's neck,

ment.

12th. McClellan suffered the Potomac to be blockaded by the enemy for months, when he could have prevented it.

and the struggles of the latter shook the continent. The former wars in Mexico, in Kansas, in Congress, had sprung from the oppression of the black man. The have prevented it. 13th. McClellan did not participate in the battles fought by his army, but was in every case dis-

tant from the hattle, leaving his subordinates to pressed and injured descendants of Africa. anage for themselves.

14th. McClellan delayed his part of the operateresting statistics of the aid afforded to Southern tions in West Virginia until the enemy, whose re-treat from Rich Mountain he was to stop, had been York, of which he is Corresponding Secretary. They

beaten by Rosecrans, and escaped.

15th. McClellan magnified the Quaker guns and scattered pickets of the rebels at Munson's Hill inments of education to the lowest and rudest population scattered pickets of the redens at anisons and the court of the South. Even the old negro-prisons, in garrison, and began a careful campaign against it cases, are used as school-houses. In such many until an adventurous Union man went up to the these the new Redeemer of the African race is

16th. McClellan suffered himself to be deluded Already some far-seeing Eastern sages (five Parsec place, and discovered the cheat. in like manner at Manassas, and was undeceived in

never seemed to have any ac- of the Southern freedmen. curate knowledge of the rebel forces, as he regular- The black man himself in our country now reveals

magnified their strength on the authority of pre- the active agency of a vast conservative force. Under nded spies. 18th. McClellan allowed Buell to keep an army of 120,000 men idle, at bay before a rebel force of less than 50,000, while Halleck's forces under Grant were doing the very work confided to Buell. 19th. McClellan kept the whole immense

19th. McClellan kept the whole immense Army of the Potomac lying idle, through a long winter, all the time providing suitably for the maintenance of without ordering the construction of winter quarters to shelter the men from the inclement w the only apparent reason for this course being a nceal his intention not to move the

army.
20th. McClellan sacrificed 12,000 men at Harper's Ferry by withholding Franklin's corps either from succoring them, or reinforcing Burnside at

21st. McClellan caused the slaughter of the Corn Exchange regiment by the foolish crossing at Shep-ardstown, Maryland, in precisely the same manner as at Ball's Bluff.

22d. McClellan refused to move his army against Lee after Antietam, on various pretexts that it could not be moved, although upon being superseded by Pope the latter moved the army with the greatest celerity.

## USING THE SLAVES.

After all the invectives heaped on the administra-tion, and all the bitter complaints put forth by peace men and copperheads at the North; after the gov-ernment has been assailed time and again for taking the negroes, and making soldiers of them, and a constitutional whine has gone up from every copper-head kennel in the land to the throne of rebellion ecause the barriers to the onward march of freedom because the barriers to the onward march of freedom have been overturned; after all this, the rebels begin to think of employing negroes to aid in de-stroying the government, by raising a black army of 250,000. What will Jeff's Northern allies say to this? Will they drag out their old hobby-horse and ride against him in this new arena? Far from it. They care not what the South may do to de-stroy the Union, but can see no step taken for its preservation. We must believe the rebels could not take a step which would redound more to their benefit than to free, arm and drill negroes for their armies. Had they done so at the start, Europe would, with one accord, have applauded the act. would, with one accord, have applauded the act. We should learn even from our enemies. We have increased our army two hundred thousand by negro troops. How they will fight, let Fort Wagner and Olustee answer. We should free still more—free them all. When that prop falls from under the Confederacy, its doom is sealed.—Haverhill

The Louisville Journal says McClellan has fall by Hon. Henry Wilson. It has been prepared with great labor, accuracy and impartiality, and deserves a wide sale and a careful perusal.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XVIII.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1864. To the Editor of the Liber

The official attitude of this city is akin to that desired by Mayor Wood three years ago—annexation to the Confederacy. For Mayor Gunther, who believes in peace and McClellan, will not illuminate the public buildings in honor of those successes which have made Chicago stock a laughing-atock. Nor will he, from a proper sympathy for those who are in a like case with himself, recommend a spontaneous illumination by the citizens at large, lest tallow should suddenly become a test of loyalty. Brilliant as is this strategy, it fails to repress that more trustworthy badge of patriotism, a sunny countenance, which is habitually worn in these days only by such as read peace in the capture of Richmond instead of the surrender of Washington. No vefor from the City Hallis potent enough to extinguish the light of the general rejoicing, nor, of a truth, should iax-payers grumble at being saved a very proper yet quite unnecessary outlay. Let every man who would have contributed one candle now, devote two to the celebration of that day (not distant, haply) which will free the nation from slavery and war, and our democratic system from those infamous demagogues whose public life, like the hero's in the fable, expires with the smouldering brand of the rebellion.

That which every sensible man foresaw from the being anxious to decide upon it, would not suffer that of the summer of the summer of the summan of the summan of the sense was the summing for Mr. Lincoln as vigorously as if the Cleveland nomination had not implied implacable opposition to the President. Senator Wade and Winter Davis appear in the campaign with the late Postmaster General as a co-worker, though assuredly little love is lost between them and him. Mr. Blair stands between the made him. Ar. Blair stands berver, do follow as well as to be distincted or weakened by a multiplicity of partices—has been exemplified unmistakably since I last wrote to you. And not only have Fremont and Cochrane vacated the field in favor of Mr. Lincoln, to the prefect indifference

He courted or met his fate man-fashion, and personal resentment, if he entertained any, has given way to his solicitude not to thwart the triumph of the cause of human freedom. His speech at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 27th ultimo was not, rhetor ically considered, effective, but it was proof of his unequivocal committal to the Baltimore programme and candidates; and, for aught I can see, if Mr. Carpenter were to paint his Cabinet picture again, he

tration by a fraud. Such, also, is the statement of Mr Blair in the speech alluded to: that "the President held Gen. McClellan to be patriotic, and had concerted with Gen. McClellan to be patriotic, and had concerted with Gen. Grant to bring him again into the field as this adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace junto at Chicago." The public will be grateful to the junto at least for rescuing them from so grave a peril Revelations of the spirit which animates the self-styled Peace party, though not needed, have been that, in the language of a distinguished stateman, there are but two nortices patriots and there are but two nortices and there are but two nortices. liberally afforded. The bloody menaces of banners, newspapers and orators are daily executed, and are of Union men can take place in this city, or your own, gle.

3. That as a body of Christian ministers, we desire or in Philadelphia, without some more or less formidable assault from the supporters of McClellan. Smaller towns partake of the vicious example, and a kind of Border-ruffianism is in training for the day when the polls, if preserved from molestation, will bestow a second incumbency on President Lincoln The last hope of the rebell leaders is in their Democratic allies at the North; their last hope, in turn, is in carrying the fall elections; and this cannot be accomplished except by violence or illegal beliging. No one doubt. or in Philadelphia, without some more or less formi-dable assault from the supporters of McClellan. Smallthe fall elections; and this cannot be accomplished ex-cept by violence or illegal balloting. No one doubts that the desperation of the Copperheads is equal to any endeavor for victory, and it behooves the country

women first sat on public platforms with men, at lectures and other sorts of entertainment, and that earlier epoch when the anti-slavery body was divided
never to reunite, because a woman was appointed
upon a committee with those of the opposite sex.
This is but one of the many valuable legacies of the
anti-slavery sgitation to the present generation; and
the admission of woman into politics simply as a spectator has added immense moral force to the party which opened its doors to her. The Evening Post has recently been urging the women of the country to vote for President as they can-by exhortations arguments, appeals to those who exercise suffrage. I am led to reflect that mere political sagacity would dictate to a liberal party, which claims (and I think justly) to possess the sympathy of its country women the extension of the elective franchise to them. But I am not aware that experience has shown much difference in the reception of women's rights petitions by Republican and Democratic legislatures; at all events, party lines cease to appear as rigidly upon this as upon other questions. In rejecting the aid of that humanity which we commonly attribute to the female sex, we imitate our treatment of the negro in relation to our polity. We need,-never more than now,-for regenerating the South, a population which shall be loyal to the core and democratic in the blood : the freedmen will be all that, and we have not vet allowed them a ballot. So in the present emergency, when we are grappling with a monstrous iniquity, as in every effort at purification hereafter, we require all of justice, truth, elemency, that we can muster; yet woman is, and seems likely to remain, a stranger to our ranks. We are fighting to assert the dignity and the freedom of labor, yet to one half of our citizens the principle is an abstraction. Mr. Sabine, in his "American Loyalists," proves conclusively that the fundamental cause of the first Revolution was the restriction of labor in the colonies. We, indeed, pass ually shut them out from a vast number of avocations which they are entirely competent to pursue. Representation would serve them as a representative form of government did our fathers; it would regulate their taxation, and would secure them all the privipose the Constitution to be remodelled on the return of peace: will sex as well as color be obliterated from that instrument? or must each State be won by slow process, till a new amendment becomes necessary ? It is well to remember that the future is now, and that, for States as for individuals, to postpone till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, is poor economy and worse morality.

Our attentive New York correspondent sent the delay, though we regret to have broken the continuity of the series .- | Ed. Lib.

DEATH OF CAPT. DANIEL FOSTER. Among the killed at the recent battle at Chapin's Bluff was Capt. (formerly Chaplain) Daniel Foster, of this State. He was a most radical abolitionist, and a truly brave and received in season for devoted man. We are unable to give any particulars. be given next week.

UNIVERSALISTS ON THE WAR.

At the National Convention of the Universalists, held in Concord, N. H., Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Paw To the Editor of the Liberator:

The official attitude of this city is akin to that desired by Mayor Wood three years ago—annexation to series of resolutions on the state of the country. They

S. W. GERMAN CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF

THE COUNTRY. Your committee beg leave to submit the following

eport:

If any period, the present moment is the time when every man, and especially every Christian and patriot should take a decided stand point in regard to the con penter were to paint his Cabinet picture again, he might withdraw Mr. Blair from the background, unless the historical accuracy of that famous representation would be impaired thereby.

The present canvass, like others which have preceded it, is productive of some curious revelations. Such are those made by Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, denied by Gen. Naglee, and fastened upon him so that they will stick, by that able representative of the Key-stone State: to the effect that the Peninsular campaign was not devised by McClellan, but by two Congressmen in his behalf, and forced upon the Administrative only to the control of the country with bloodshed and murder, we declare hereby the following resolutions as the sentiments of this body, wishing not only to express them in words, but intending, as far as our calling as meaclare hereby the following resolutions as the senti-ments of this body, wishing not only to express them in words, but intending, as far as our calling as mes-sengers of Christ allows it, to carry them out in deed and action:

Resolved, 1. That the awful war now raging in our

there are but two parties, patriots and traitors; and that, therefore, we hold it a matter of easy determina wspapers and orators are daily executed, and are tion for every religious man to decide on which of the oroughly sincere. No large assembly or procession two sides it is his duty to stand in the present strug

that the desperation of the Copperheads is equal to any endeavor for victory, and it behooves the country to be prepared for a second attack upon the right of the majority to rule.

A friend was reminding me, a few days ago, of that feature in our political gatherings which was introduced by the Republican party within easy memory—the presence of women. How this came about is known to those who remember the epoch when is known to those who remember the epoch when is known to those who remember the epoch when is considered as the days ago, of th also to the Apologist lund of our esteemed brother, R. Bruehl, so nobly laboring for the best interests of the

land.
7. That we send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, assuring him of ou prayers in behalf of his own person, as well as hi counsellors, his Generals and our brave armies. 8. That this report be published in the columns the Missouri Democrat, the Central Christian Advoca the Missouri Democrat, and and the Christian Apologist.

K. KOCH, Chairman

GEORGE ANDRE, Secretary. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1864.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for November, appears with its uniform punctuality, presenting the following table

of contents :-1. A Tour through Arizona. By J. Ross Browne [Illustrations.] 2. At Home. 3. A Cruise on the Sassacus. [Illustrations.] 3. On the Way to the Diand Mines. 4. My Soldier. 5. Exploring the Magalloway. 6. The Real Cost. 7. The Decline of edy. 8. Lost. 9. An Unfortunate Princess. 10. My Refugees. 11. The Crow-Child. 12. Woman's Profession Dishonored. 13. Cousin Alice's Grave. 14. My Silver Spoon. 15. Ups and Downs. 16. Autumn Time. 17. Among the Sheaves. 18. Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens. 19. Monthly Record of Current Events. 20. Literary Notices. 21. Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer. 22. Angels of the House

hold. [Illustrated.] Fashions for November. A. Williams &c., 100 Washington Street, Boston

SANITARY FAIR OF COLORED LADIES. The fair of the colored ladies of this city, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Massachusetts, opened no laws debarring women from any occupation which on Tuesday torenoon at Mercantile Hall in Summer is not prejudicial to society, but we do quite as effect. street. The hall has been beautifully decorated, and the tables are well filled with useful and ornamen articles, grab boxes, guessing cakes, a post-office, &c. &c. There is a fine piano made by Chickering, one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and a portrait of the lamented Col. Shaw, valued at two hundred dolleges which are associated with that burden. Sup. lars, executed by the young colored artist Edward M. Bannister, to be disposed of by a raffle. Addresses were made in the evening by Hon. Henry Wilson Rev. Dr. Neale and Col. Lucius B. Marsh. The fair was well patronized yesterday, and will continue open through the week.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. The intelligence of the decease of the historically infamous author of the Dred Scott Decision, which took place at Washington on the 12th inst., after a short illness, is received by the entire loyal, liberty-loving portion of the country this letter with his usual punctuality, in ample season with perfect resignation. It was a mockery of all law, for the Liberator of last week, for which it was design- and a disgrace to the nation, to have such a man at ed; but it somehow got mislaid, and was forgotten. the head of the Supreme Court; besides, he was un-Nothing of its interest, however, will be affected by fitted for his station by his extreme age-88 years. His successor will, in all probability, be Ex Secretary Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; for such is the general wish. The cause of impartial liberty will gain immensely by the change.

> The communication of "E. H. H." was not received in season for our " resent number. It shall

OCTOBER 21.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH Just as we were going to press, (says the American Baptist,) we received the following from our honor friend Gerrit Smith, which we have much pleases in giving to our readers:—

In giving to our readers:—

I always read your editorials, and for the good restored in the property of the good restored in the good r cal, commercial, social agencies. These falling, took up arms, and became the borrid rebellion, wide God helping us, we will crush.

Your friend,

GERRIT SMITE.

GERRIT SMITE

ROUGH SKETCH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN Senator Sherman of Ohio, in a late speech at Sas-dusky, drew this rough but accurate outline of the President's character: "I know old Abe, and I tell you there is not at this

"I know old Abe, and I tell you there is not at this hour a more patriotic or a truer man living than that man, Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is a mimbedie; but he not only held his own in his debates with Douglas, whose power is admitted, and whom sidered the ablest intellect in the United States Seate, but got a little the better of him. He has been deliberate and slow, but when he puts his fost dawn, it is with the determination and certainty with which our generals take their steps, and, like them, when he takes a city he never gives it up. This firm old man is noble and kind-hearted, he is a child of the people. Go to him with a story of wo, and he will were consistent of the interest of the child. This man, so condemned, works more hour than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His solicitude for the public welfare is never-ceasing. I differed from him at first mysell, but at last fai and believed that he was right, and shall vote for this faults and mistakes you have seen. All his virus you never can know. His patience in labor is wo-derful. He works far harder than any man in Ers county. At the head of this great nation, look stiff the has all the bills to sign passed by Congres; so one can be appointed to any office without his approval; no one can be punished without the judgment receives his signature, and no one pardoned without his hand. This man, always right, always just, we propose to re-elect now to the Presidency. To sray off such a man as this, my countrymen, for McClella, idle, incompetent and unwilling, would, in my opinse, be a very poor trade."

THE SOLDIERS' VOTES. The Boston Journal has a letter from Memphis

which says:

I canvassed the hospitals in this city. The innain in these hospitals belong to nearly all the State, and represent all the regiments in the army west of Wash

ogton:
Adams U. S. General Hospital-Total number of

Adams U. S. General Hospital—Total number of votes received, 331; Lincoln received 252; McCklin, 661; Lincoln majority, 196.

Jefferson Hospital—Whole number cast, 306; Liscoin, 249; McCklina, 57; Lincoln majority, 402.

Gayisor Hospital—Whole number, 428; Lincoln, 497; McCklina, 41; Lincoln majority, 346.

Officers' Hospital—Whole number cast, 272; Liscoln, 137; McCklina, 65; Lincoln majority, 62.

Colored Hospital—Lincoln, 509.

Webster Hospital—Whole number cast, 27; Liscoln, 248; McCklina, 49; Lincoln majority, 199.

Eighth Regionert Iowa Veterans—Votes cast, 63:

Eighth Regiment Iowa Veterans—Votes cast 621; Lincoln, 606; McClellan, 16: Lincoln majority 50

Lincoln, 606; McCleilan, 16: Lincoln majority, 59.

Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, composed of Tennessee ad Mississippi men—Votes cast, 741; Lincoln, 738; McCleilan, 8: Lincoln majority, 726.

Part of various regiments on picket duty or in casu, taken as near as possible—416; Lincoln, 347; McCleilan, 69: Lincoln majority, 278.

Could you, Mr. Editor, have passed with us smong these brave men, some at the point of death, and others at the post of danger, and seen their faces light up when they said, "Give us one for Abe and Andy," you could not but believe that the army is truly loyal, as well as brave. ell as brave. These votes foot up: Lincoln, 3,482; McClellan,

376; total vote, 3,858; Lincoln's majority, 8,106. That shows well enough how the Western armies will

Another correspondent writes:

"I send the following as the result of a vote for "I send the following as the result of a vote ac President, recently reported by the 1st sergeants of the 49th Massachusetts regiment; Lincoln, 174; McClellan, 30. This was a strongly Democratic regiment, and the result of the vote is very gratifying. It oily shows the feeling of the whole army, which fails to see how it can consistently vote for a candidate for whom the rebels in a arms now in our front cheer and swing their lasts."

(C. E. W. their hats.'

In the face of such facts as these, is it wo that the Copperheads have always been against allow

THE POLITICAL FRELING IN YALE COLLEGE. AR informal vote of the students in Yale College, for Presidential candidates, stood as follows:

99 95 109	36 24
801	99
th	801 the train that on. Wool, and

New York regiment, to Gen. Russell's invent, the other day, although it was in rather bad taste perhaps. The vote counted:—Lincoln, 211; McCellas, 60. Gen. Wool voted for Lincoln, and Gov. Seymour did not vote at all. THE FEELING OF THE ARMY. About three but-

THE FEELING OF THE ARMY. About three subdred and fifty officers, now under medical treatment at Annapolis, held a meeting in the Naval School Grounds, on the 29th ult., and passed resolutions congratulating their brave comrades in arms upon the recent glorious successes achieved in the field, and their confidence in the speedy crushing of the rebilion, according to the plans of Messrs. Grant. Sheman, Sheridan & Co. The meeting closed by giving respectively three rousing cheers for "The Old aspectively three rousing cheers for "The One lag." "The Army in the field," "The Navy," Abraham Lincolo," and three grouns for the Chicago latform. Nearly every State in the Union was replatform. presented at this gathering of officers. A vote was taken in the 1921 Pennsylvania

s for President, with the following result: Lincoln, 357; McClellan, 36. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. From returns already re

ceived, it appears that from eighty five to sizely in one hundred of the soldiers have voted in favor of the Union tickets. ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARMY VOTING. WASHING.

TON, Oct. 4. The following general order heen issued from the Adjutant General's office In order to secure a fair distribution of ticken among soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching elections, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

Ing elections, the following such prescribed:

lat. One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive, or by a State combinated by the State Executive, or by a State combinate recent plants are the state Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman of said dentials from the State Executive or chairman or chairman

dentials from the State Executive or charman or committee, shall receive from the department a pust to the headquarters of the corps for which he is dely nated, with tickets or proxies, when required by the State laws, which may be placed by him in the hards of such person or persons as he may select, for distribution among officers and soldiers.

2d. Civilian inspectors of each political party set to exceed one for each brigade, may in like manner to exceed one for each brigade, may in like manner to the Adjutant General, to be present on the day of the election, to see that the election is fairly conducted.

ed.

3d. No political speeches, harangues or canvanile.

ald. No political speeches, harangues of canamong the troops will be permitted.

4th. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such
measures as may be essential to secure freedom such
fairness in elections, and that they may be conducted
with due regard to good order and military disciplies.

5th. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets or prevent their distribution among legal
voters, interfere with the freedom of elections, or make
any false or fraudulent return, will be deemed guilty
of an offence against good order and military discipline, and be punished by summary dismissal or con-

"Out of the mouths of babes and suckings is true as in the days of the Psalmist. Do reader, remember Rebecca, the little solite slave girl from the South? There was a whole column of argumen in the ranswer, when she was asked if she would you for McClellan. "If I were a rebel, I would!" The evening It Convention in the arrived, and the others had taken In the fore part Mr. Garnet stept friends had arrived him a violetone to the slightest when a violetone to the slightest Garnet is a Mr. Garnet is a Mr. Garnet is a Mr. Garnet is a many years ago. Mr. Garnet is a Some years ago gold-headed came on which his nan tion were engravand took from he Convention. floating in the Convention, floating in the Convention of two after this attend the Convention of two after this captured any evidence of his the hands of our with the crimina preme Court, we colored men in Spess. These assaults on Monday even ment among the city, and a prophold their convex others, notwiths by our efficient should be protectights the same any other place have been an indexerved by it, a to pursue as colvite auch treatms sels prevailed, affurther demonst other than an occassed about the

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DEM The Charlesto dignified and de South—says: "All of us per between the armies in the United Sta furces that are use peace. The part are considering are considering on the courage a their generalship, able to obtain vic invading hordes laugh to scorn al spite of the most to hold the place. Our success in b Our failure will invictories that have pay to that organifirm, defiant from the spite of the spite of the uncone of the uncone of and enforced and enforced cathered around

"Go to Gener "Gu to Gener epirit truly anin can whip Grant. It can do no goo Georgians! diter, be strong. I must be destroy if the enemy eved. It is true, feated before he crush the enemy If Lincoln is doming election, peace party in tijugated. All wan only come to

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can only come to

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desires may be, a military operation military operation of being elected of being elected and the North. Josh watered it; and cheriain it, and cheriain could do us no could do us no could do us no promise neither nor war. Janua steadily than the document of the Tees bor open; it was could either film could either film easi it for gener.

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The Con Lincoln's hire in holding the at a large salary The Riberidan's vice lection of Line loubt before."

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TERBORO', Sept. 8, 1864.

rials, and for the good ream worth reading. I have no worth reading. I have on "in your last namber, that slavery is worse than .Rebellion is not always the greatest of right-minded lid were murdered than ensintended to be on words and Davis, but it does to the rebellion. But in omitted. Moreover, the etter shows that the rebellion, as my of the rebellion, as my one slavery as it was sade between slavery in peace her words, it is but the direct the monster employs. It is by political, ecclesiastic the horrid rebellion, which, mash.

GERRIT SMITR

GERRIT SMITE

RESIDENT LINCOLN. o, in a late speech at San-ut accurate outline of the

tell you there is not at this truer man living than that some any he is an imbecile; own in his debates with admitted, and whom I continued the little of th shed without the judgment d no one pardoned without ays right, always just, we the Presidency. To swap countrymen, for McClellan, illing, would, in my opinion,

ERS' VOTES. as a letter from Memphis in this city. The inmates o nearly all the States, and in the army west of Wash-

Hospital—Total number of ln received 262; McClellan, 8.

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sle number cast, 297; Lin-Lincoln majority, 199.

Veterans—Votes cast, 621; 16: Lincoln majority, 589.

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sty, 736. ty, 785. s on picket duty or in camp, 116; Lincoln, 347; McCluj-

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C. E. W. s as these, is it wonderful od as follows:

98 cast. Lincoln. McClellan. 00 88 12 16 99 27 301 99 on the train that conveyed Gen. Wool, and the 24th Gen. Russell's funeral, the in rather bad taste perhaps, coln, 211; McClellan, 60. oln, and Gov. Seymour did

ARMY. About three hunwunder medical treatment
eting in the Naval School
it, and passed resolutions
to comrades in arms upon
see schieved in the field, and
eedy crushing of the releins of Measrs. Grant, Sherte meeting closed by giving
ng cheers for "The Old
the field," "The Navy,"
three groans for the Chicago
State in the Union was reg of officers.

in the 1021 Pennsylvania

in the 1921 Pennsylvania with the following result:

From returns already re-om eighty-five to ninety in s have voted in favor of the

RMY VOTING. WASHING-ing general order has just stant General's office: fair distribution of tickets d, who, by the laws of their tied to vote at the approach-ng rules and regulations are

a army corps may be designive, or by a State commit, who, on presenting his crecettive or chairman of said from the department a pass corps for which he is designies, when required by the placed by him in the hands as he may select, for distributional of each political party; not rigade, may in like manner rigade, may in like manner to be present on the day of he election is fairly conductions.

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res are enjoined to take such that it is eccure freedom and that they may be conducted order and military disciplies rate who may wantonly desir distribution among legal rection of elections, or make turn, will be deemed guilty of order and military discipulation among and order and military discipulations and military discipulations.

the of babes and encklings the Paalmist. Do readers the white slave-girl from the solution of argument in as asked if she would you re a rebel, I would to

OCTOBER 21. A COPPERHEAD VICTORY.

A COPPERHEAD VICTORY.

The evening before the assembling of the colored Covention in this city, several of its members had Covention in this city, several of its members had covention in this city, several of its members had coven the colored several of the sevening, a train came in, and is the fore part of the evening, a train came in, and is the fore part of the evening, a train came in, and is the fore part of the evening, a train came in, and is the fore part of the evening and the fore remarks of the control of the part of of his prowess. Both of these cases are in ce of his provess. Both of these cases are in noted of our police, and before they get through he criminal prosecutions and others in the Su-Court, we trust they will find that assaulting men in Syracuse is not a very profitable busi-

These assaults, particularly the one on Mr. Garnet on Monday evening, produced considerable excitement among the delegates that had arrived in our dity, and a proposition to go to some other place to hid their convention was urged by Mr. Garnet and their, notwithstanding the assurances given them our efficient Mayor and chief of police that they old be protected in their persons and in all their his the same as other men. An adjournment to y other place, under these circumstances, would reben an injury to the character of the city, not erred by it, and the worst policy possible for them are Those assaults, particularly the one on Mr. Garnet have been an injury to the character of the city, not deserved by it, and the worst policy possible for them to pursue as colored men; as it would virtually invite soft frealment in other places. But better counties soft frealment in other places. But better counties soft prevailed, and their convention was held with no further demonstrations of violence or disturbance either than an occasional satanic scowl as colored men passed about the streets.—Syracuse State League

DEMOCRATS, READ THIS.

The Charleston Courier-always one of the most

"All of us perceive the intimate connection existing "All of the peace men the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men the United States. These constitute two immense resthat are working together for the procurement of feres that are working together for the procurement of petc. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering are altogether dependent for success or the course and resolution of our fighting men. It heir generalship, sagacity, valor and vigilance are unite to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of reading horders, the existing Administration will hap to sorn all the efforts of the opposition, and, in pite of the most powerful combination, will continue that the places they occupied.

the places they occupy. our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the idories that have crowned our arms since this year ideries that have crowned our arms since this year grad that have given existence, strength and harmo-ye that organization, which has arrayed itself with on, defant front against the despot and his miniona-tio our long, unbroken series of splendid successes at has emboldened the few men of sense and hon-aty in Yankeedom to raise their voices in denunciamy in lanaceuom to raise their voices in denuncia-sis of the unconditional, base, foolish measures adopt-dand enforce by their Government, and they have takered around the banner of their exceptional men and enforced by their day their exceptional men hered around the banner of their exceptional men large a number as that they have good hope of beautiful make head against the oppressor and ty-

Congressman B. H. Hill, of Georgia, has made a peech at Macon, in which he dropped the following rumbs of comfort for doubting and desponding reb-

"Go to General Lee's army, and you will find its pirit truly animating. Every brigade in it thinks it can whip Grant. Why, then, indulge in despondency? Georgians! do not despond. In the midst of disas-

Georgians? do not despond. In the moust of disaster, be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman, in Atlanta,
must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago, that
if the enemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true, I would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. But now we can and will
count the enemy, and that very soon.

If Linch is defeated, and McClellan elected in the
serging sheafing, we may have pages. But there is no If Lirsch is defeated, and McClellan elected in the mining election, we may have peace. But there is no seace party in the North, if we are willing to be subspated. All will subjugate us if they can. "Peace an only come by the defeat of the enemy. McClellan will never be elected, unless Sherman is defeated. The preservation of our honor, the preservation of our state, the election of McClellan, and the securing of the honorable neares all depend upon the defeat of Sher-

Mr. Vallandigham, who helped to make the Chicago platform, and who now supports Gen. Me-Ciellan, in his speech at Sydney, Ohio, said:

the on Resolutions in that Convention, to have official penoal knowledge that he (Gen. McClellan) is missive. The two principal points in that letter of acopunce to which I object were brought before the Committee. The one containing the threat of General Resolution of the containing the threat of General Resolution. Committee. The one containing the threat of future we was unanimously rejected. The other to the effect the, until the States and people of the South had remed to the Union, we would not exhaust these 'arts of sistemanship,' as they are called, received but three nais indu Committee, though presented almost in the try words of the letter itself."

The following extract from the Richmond En now explain the views of the Southern supporters the Chicago platform. They fully recognize their dentity of interest with the McClellan men, and urge e becessity of military success on their side, not only would furnish to the peace ticket in the North. The

Enquire says:

"That, if elected, he will be compelled, from the wry nature of the case, whatever his own individual coirs may be, to seek negotiation with us, and suspend military operations, is to many minds very clear. But we must still remember that to give him a chance of being elected at all, the invading armies must gain to further successes within the next month. It is the Confederate army which has created a peace party at the Sorth. Johnston and Beauregard planted it; Lee wind it; and we must give it increase; we must nurse it, and therish it, by the same methods as hitherto—this, with the bullet and bayonet. Should the military situation be unfavorable to us next month, McCollins would not be elected, and if he were his election maid do us no good. At present, he and his party promise neither peace nor war; intend neither peace me war. Janus himself did not face both ways more smally than the Democracy; and in their hands the face of the Temple of Janus would neither be shut are open; it would be ajar; and it is only we who cald either fling the door wide, or close and lock and sai it for generations."

McClellan's Supporters in Maryland. The ACCLELLAN'S SUPPORTERS IN MARYLAND. The Coeil (Md.) Whige says that every rebel in Cecil countrains to vote for General McClellan. The Secessian have always been very numerous in that Chellan obtained the most votes in it, although the State is sure for Lincoln by a large majority.

The people of the United States paid the ex-Priss of McClellan's education, sent him to Europe at the public cost, and have given him for many years a large slary as an army officer. As the result of all this online, he has proved himself to be an incapable feeral. He now asks his countrymen to pay him, furing the next four years, a hundred thousand dollars now, in order that he may prove himself to be an incapable President. The people don't see it.

The Copperhead papers are always prating of success his biding the position of one of Lincoln's hirelings, a large salary.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says of Sandan's victory: "This battle will secure the detter of Lincoln, of which, indeed, there was no sake before." How pleasant it is to be able to agree with those Richmond gentlemen on one point!

Anothrowized. The Boston Past the other day implained that Gen. Grant had become "abolition-ind, in his politics. And now "Fighting Joe Hooking, in his politics. And now "Fighting Joe Hooking, in his politics. And now "Fighting Joe." 22, he said: the safered a similar lapse. At the Union League Chaof New York, on Thursday, Sept. 22, he said: the said of the Sept. 12, he said: the said of the said of

ATLANTA. [From the Mobile Register, Sept. 6.]
This Georgia city is in the hands of the enemy. Sherman, the great flanker, has successfully made another of his favorite moves, and has got the place. What will he do with his "elephant"! He came not to take Atlants, but to do his sholitton master's will in the conquest of Georgia, and the subjugation of the South. He is no nearer the accomplishment of his object since he took the "Gate City" than he was before. He will not be while Hood's army stands an intact power to resist his scheme of subjugation. General Sherman has accomplished what has been considered by military men almost an impossible feat. While we detest the diabolical Abolition spirit of the man, and hate him as the bitterest and most danger ous enemy of our people and country, we cannot deny to him the claim of a highly successful mitigary leader. His laurels throw into the shade the fame of McClellan and Grant. He has proved himself the best and most daring of the Federal Generals.

best and most daring of the Federal Generals.

ETHERIDGE A REBEL. The following gem occurs in the late Philadelphia speech of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, before a gang of howing, drunken ruffians at a McCleilan meeting: "Why, sirs, a broad acre of an are here before me to onight, resolved, with strong arms and willing hearts, to save the Constitution of the country. [Enthusiastic cheers.] On Saturday, I head from the Tenth Legion. They send a greeting to the effect that they intend to keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was

THE FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
The Washington correspondent of the New York
Times takes the following cheering views of the facts
of the financial position:—

The new six per cent. gold interest-bearing loan The new six per cent. gold interest-bearing loan, amounting to forty million of dollars, just offered by Secretary Fessenden, is attracting considerable attention, and will be taken up with great eagerness at a considerable premium. It is attracting much competition. Receipts for par subscriptions to the ten-lorty and seven-thirty loans continue constant, ranging from half a million to one million per day. These loans, with the proceeds of the internal revenue averaging three-quarters of a million per day. nue averaging three-quarters of a million per day, will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses of the Government without any further inflation of the currency by the issue of legal tenders, except six per cent. compound interest notes, which are now issued at the rate of a quarter of a million per day, and being immediately absorbed as an investment, cannot in any way be considered as awelling the volume of the currency.

Last June an attempt was made in the night of burn the bridge over the river connecting Augusta rith Hamburg, and was in part successful. On the ollowing day, three negroes employed in one of the workshops, who had a day or two previous been

regiment, a company of which was stationed at Augusta, murdered one of his Lieutenants, and after
trial was sentenced to death. At the place of execution, he confessed not only the murder, but that he

in honorable peace, all depend upon the defeat of Sher-nan. Every good to freemen depends upon his de-

Tars a week.—San Francisco Pacific Appeal.

The About one hundred and forty colored soldiers from Camp Dennison, en route for Nashville, arrived in our city on Thursday, and quartered in the Fifth St. Barracks for about three hours. During their stay a large number of men and women visited them. The men were in fine spirits. About two-thirds of them are Cincinnati boys. They call themselves "Uncle Sam's Iron-clad Peace Commissioners."—Ibid.

REBEL TREATMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS. New York, Oct. 15. Gen. Butler becoming convinced that our negro soldiers are put at work in rebel entrench-ments, has notified the rebel authorities that he has also put rebel officers and soldiers at work on Dutch Gap canal. He has also proposed an exchange of all naval prisoners, and transmitted statements of our officers that colored troops had been murdered after capture by rebel regiments in front of the Army of the James.

The following extract (says the Philadelphia Press) is from a letter just received in this city from one of the most prominent men—once a large slave-holder—in the interior of Missouri. It speaks for it-

"I am yet, thank God, alive and well, and as active as ever in the Government cause. I am for Lincoln and Johnson as the only hope for law and government in the United States. I honestly believe that the Democratic party will agree to a peace recognizing the South, and bringing disgrace on our Government, and that their success gives us perpetual war, anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. I accept Mr. Lincoln as the only representative candidate of the Union men. Our country is full of bushwhackers. No Union man—that is, no Lincoln man—is safe out of a garrison."

THE FAMILY OF OLD JOHN BROWN ESCORTED BY SOLDIERS ACROSS THE PLAINS TO CALIFORNIA. The Camp Douglas (U. T.) Union Vidette of 17th August gives the following interesting item:

By a letter from Camp Connor, near Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, we learn that Lieut. Shoemaker, of Company H, stationed there, with 5 men of the command, has been sent out as an escort to the family of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety. The family consists of the widow of Brown—his two daughters and one son—the only one who has not been killed, and is now emigrating to California. They were under the impression that the son was in danger of assassination at the hands of certain parties who were on his track, and requested the escort at the hands of

"The cause of freedom in Church and State moves gloriously onward in this section. It was thought by many that the passage of the new rule on Slavery would precipitate a large secession from the Methodist Episcopai Church. In some cases 'the wish was father to the thought,' in others it was the result of unfounded fear. It is true, that desperate efforts were made in some quarters by a few individuals, immediately after the adjournment of General Conference, to 'bully' off a class of members over whom they had exercised a great influence in the church; but they found the attachment of these persons to their old associations too strong to be severed by no better argument than that the church had expressed her anti-slavery ism in a more reasonable and religious manner than formerly. I have not heard of six persons in this city, or fifty in the State, who have left our church for passing the new rule."

do not vote in this State. Ohio rolls up a Union made riving to 40,000 on the popular vote, and Pugh, (in Predicton's District.) Cox and Long are deteated by overwhelming majorities.

The London Morning Star thus truthfully characterizes the peace manocuvres of Vallandigham and his school:

"The word 'peace' in the mouths of these men only means, 'Let us go down on our knees before slavery; let us make the free North a hunting ground for the man-stealer; let us tread out free thought, free speech, and 'ree political action, and elevate slavery as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the public, the fettered negro as the banner of the public, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered negro as the banner of the republic, the fettered does in the influence of this great empire "The cause of freedom in Church and State moves

way.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Newspaper Press of Boston for publication.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON. We have no words to fittingly describe the lecture of this talented your female orator, delivered at Ilion on Tuesday evening For nearly two hours and a half she held a crowde audience in almost breathless attention. Her treament of the Chicago Convention and of its nominee—especially her vivid historical sketch of McClellan military career—ways most hittely assessible and man military career—was most bitterly sarcastic, and many portions of it most beautifully sublime. She has a power over the feelings and hearts of the people which few can resist; and it is a satisfaction to know that it is exercised ever in the cause of Justice and the Rights of Humanity.—Little Falls Journal.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY EIGHT HUNDRED SOLDIERS. ATTEMPT TO DESTROY EIGHT HUNDRED SOLDIERS. The Paris (Illimois) Blude says that on Wednesday night last, the timbers of a bridge on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad were sawed nearly through, with the expectation that the next train, which contained about eight hundred soldiers, would break through, and a wholesale slaughter be the consequence. The train containing the soldiers, however, passed over sately, but the next, which was a freight, broke through, killing the engineer and badly scalding the fremen.

following day, three negroes employed in one of the workshops, who had a day or two previous been flogged for alleged misconduct, were arrested on supplicion of being the incendiaries, and after a sort of drum-head court-martial, composed of drunken officers, were convicted, and sentenced to death by being ducked in a vat of molten iron! The sentence was about being executed when the Mayor, hearing of the affair, interfered, and induced the court to commute the punishment to hanging, and the wretched creatures were immediately jerked up by their necks in the foundry yard.

About a month later a private in the 7th Georgia About a month later a private in the 7th Georgia first interfered. The rebels were commanded by the normal supplies of his Lieutenants, and after the massacre at Lawrence.

regiment, a company of which was stationed at Augusta, murdered one of his Lieutenals, and after
trial was sentenced to death. At the place of execution, he confessed not only the murder, but that he
and another, whose name he refused to disclose, were
the parties who had endeavored to dearby the bridge,
for which the poor negroes had suffered death. Had
been executed for a crime of which they were into
been executed for a crime of which they were into
cont, what a hue and cry the press of Adiants and the
whole South would have made over it! But the victims were only negroes—free negroes at that—and of
no account or value to any one but themselves and
families—and their brutal murder elicited no more attention from the citizens or press than the hanging of
so many dogs.

THE PREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLIYA. Col. Kindman, General Superintendent of colreceived the collection of the collection of the treed negroes, and are now cultivated by them.
There have been established 59 schools, with 69
to teachers, and an average attendance of 5,950 scholairs. Last season the colored men raised 1,000 basis
els of corn on abandoned lands in the vicinity of Norfolk. There are 17,419 coinced people within our
lines in North Carolina, the number of males and females being nearly equal. Of these 11,658 are employed.

A Colored Patriot. Mr. W. Page, a gentleman
well known to a number of our readers, enlisted in the
United States Army last week. Mr. Page being past
the prime of life, with quite a number of gray hairs
in his beard and hair, feared that if he presented himself with his "wrinkted front" and gray hairs, in
we stellements are being catablished for the unemployed.

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worth the presented

DEATH OF MAJOR GEN. D. B. BIRNEY. Gen. DEATH OF MAJOR GEN. D. B. BIRNET. Gen. Birney, who of late had been so brilliantly distinguished as commander of the 18th corps, and who had been a most meritorious officer, from the time of his entering the service, died on Tuesday night, in Philadelphia. He was a native of Alabama, a son of the well-known James G. Birney, the leader of the Liberty Party in the early days of the anti-slavery movement, and entered the army on-the 3d of February, 1862, being appointed from Pennsylvania. He had a noble record, as well a citizen as a soldier, and through his death we lose the services of an accomplished military leader, whose place it will not be easy to fill.—Boston Traveller.

A Brave Officer Gone. The painful intelligence reached Boston on Monday that Col. George D. Wells, of the Massachusetts 34th regiment, had been killed in battle. A despatch from Gen. Stevenson states that he was killed in an engagement at Cedar Creek on the 13th inst. A brave officer and noble man has fallen, leaving many here in Massachusetts to mourn his loss.

setts to mourn his loss.

Col. Wells was a native of Greenfield, and a son of Judge Wells, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in this State. He repeatedly represented the town of Greenfield in the Legislature, but subsequently removed to Boston, where he received the appointment of Justice of the Police Court.

THE MISSING STEAMER ROANOKE. It is now com THE MISSING STEAMER ROANOKE. It is now considered pretty certain that the steamer Roanoke has been captured by the rebels in the same manner as the Chesapeake was taken. It seems that thirty-five of her passengers were persons in the rebel service, and that they were commanded by an officer in Jeff. Davis's navy. The band rendezvoused at Bermuda, and proceeded thence to Havana in a sailing vessel. The work of overcoming the crew of the Roanoke by such a force as is stated, well armed and directed by an experienced commander, would be comparatively easy. We shall doubtless hear of the missing steamer ere long as another rebel privateer, dealing destruceasy. We shall doubtless hear of the missing steam er ere long as another rebel privateer, dealing destruc-tion to our coasting commerce.

ters and one son—the only one who has not been killed, and is now emigrating to California. They were under the impression that the son was in danger of assassination at the hands of certain parties who were on his track, and requested the escort at the hands of Capt. Black, who commands Camp Connor.

EFFECT OF THE "NEW RULE" IN BALTIMORE. A correspondent from Baltimore communicates to the Northwestern the following:—

"The cause of freedom in Church and State moves" on the only doubtful State besides New Jersey, gives a Union majority of from 20,000 to 30,000, and a gain of six members of Congress. The soldiers do not vote in this State. Ohio rolls up a Union majority of 40,000 on the popular vote, and Pugh, (in

TESTIMONIAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Count San dor, of Austria, has sent to President Lincoln an elegant album, with fifty pictures of adventures in the Count's carly life, as a token of his high regard for the Chief Magistrate of the republic. Colonel Julian Allen, recently returned from Europe, is the bearer of the city of th

The death of Judge Taney at once brings up the question as to his successor. The general feeling of the country, and the intelligent judgment of the loyal profession, both point to one man. Salmon P. Chase, as the fittest person to be Chief Justice of the United States; and we have strong reason to believe that Mr. Lincoln agrees both with the public and the professional unipians.

General Saxton has established a savings bank for the benefit of the freedmen at Beaufort, which will receive their earning on deposit, paying interest on the same. Regulations have also been adopted to prevent the freedmen from being defrauded of their cotton by reconstruction.

Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Free Labor in Louisiana, reports that the number of Freedmen's Schools had increased from eight at the beginning of the present year to sixty, in which there are now 8,000 scholars and over 100 teachers.

The number of colored persons within the Union lines in North Carolina is 17,417, of which 14,744 were slaves three years ago. "Secession was not the event of a day," said Rhett of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the bantling was sent North to Chicago, for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and is now at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.

A great political meeting in Springfield, Ill., was gladdened and amused by a banner, borne by wounded soldiers, representing a glebe, which Lincoln was prying up with a rail, while Andy Johnson was sitting cross-legged on the North American part of it, tailor fashion, sewing up a huge rent. "Old Abe" says to him, "A few more stitches, Andy, and the dear old Union will be mended!"

Mrs. Rose Greenhow's death is confirmed. She had been to Europe to publish a book giving some of her personal experiences of the war, and was drowned on the coast while trying to run the blockade

The McClellan journals make a great ado about the enormous losses of General Grant during the present campaign. The National Intelligencer states them at 58,200. But the official reports of General McClellan and others silow that he lost in the Peninsular campaign, 70,835 men, 2535 more than Grant, even according to Copperhead figuring. While McClellan's sacrifice of life did no good, Grant has broken Lee's army, and placed us within grasp of Richmond.

The McClellan papers generally follow the advice of the Richmond Enquirer, and call their opponents Abolitionists. The word does not frighten any

As tweedle-dum is to tweedle-dee, so is a se

The Springfield Republican says: "Gen. Ear-A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press roposes the following conundrum as a modest cele-

roposes the following consistent of real victories:

"Why are all the rebels in the dumps at this date?"
"Tis because Jukal Early can no more jubilate!" BADLY WOUNDED IN SHERIDAN'S LATE BATTLES. Jajor-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS. Gen. A female soldier is said to have been discov

Ten thousand white troops and fifteen thou-Newbern at last accounts, the deaths being over forty per day, and nearly all the inhabitants who could have left the place.

The Boston Journal says that at the present time there are one hundred and sixty-six entries on the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court of suits for divorce by parties residing in Suffolk county. In a majority of these cases, the wife sues for divorce from the husband, and the causes alleged are cruelty, de

There are several good reasons for believing that the rebel authorities will soon tacitly and indirectly agree to include colored soldiers in their acceptance of our proposition to exchange man for man. It is understood that Gen. Lee has long been willing to do so, but the political leaders objected.

The shoe business at Haverhill, Mass., is at a stand-still. Orders are being countermanded, and the manufactories have stopped work. The new Long Bridge over the Potomac has been completed. It is 4946 feet in length, and cost \$150,000.

Clement Webster, long editor of the Providence Post, died in that city of paralysis last Sunday. He was born at Kennebunk, Me., in 1817, served part of his time as a printer in Saco, and up to the period of his death has been connected with the newspaper press as proprietor and editor.

Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Tolles, late of the New-ark Advertiser, and a contributor to the Atlantic, Continental and other magazines, died on Wednesday from the effects of a wound received in the Shenan-All but two of the Ohio Representatives

making .- Traveller. The Clarion, speaking of the stoppage of the Skowhegan Farmer, says that, unless the price of paper materially falls, more than half of the country papers will also have to stop, as they cannot go forward much longer at the loss they have been subjected to for the last six months.

THANKSGIVING. Thursday, November 24, will be observed as Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The New York Tribune says that the democrata have a majority of 751 on the home vote of Pennsylvania, but claims that the soldiers' vote will make that State Republican by 10,000 majority.

Both branches of the new Legislature of Pennsylvania are Republican, the Senate by three majority, and the House of Representatives by twenty.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION. We understand that THE DAY OF EXECUTION. We understand that the Governor and Council have appointed Friday, the 13th day of January next, as the day for the execution of Edward W. Green, the murderer of young Frank Converse in the Malden Bank. The execution will take place in the jail yard at East Cambridge. The murder was committed about noon on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1863.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th. The World's correspond-

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION ADOPTED. BALTIMORE, Oct. 17. The returns are all in. The home vote foots up 12,820 against the new Constitution and 11,246 for it, showing a deficiency on the home vote of 1574 votes to secure its adoption; but the soldiers vote thus far received amounts to 2463, making the majority for the constitution 889, which will be increased, it is thought, by not less than 500 votes more. Thus the new constitution is clearly adopted, and Maryland will henceforth rank as a free State.

Legence 2 The state of the party, and laboring to make anti-slavery ruling element in our polities.

INCENDIARY THREATENINGS OF THE REBELS. The ruling element in our politics. Richmond Whig advises, in retaliation for the destruction in the Shenandoah Valley, the burning of Boston, Philadelphia, New York or Cincinnat. It says: "Twenty men, with plans sil preconcerted, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places, and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb. The men to execute the plan are already there. The latter remark applies to the other cities Mary Plumb of Vernon, to whom he was married on the mentioned."

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, in England and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this: it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican Institutions, seith an instructed and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

Mr. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wife Phebe L. Marving of Bazetta, on the 1st day of October, 1849. Mrs. Sutlif married for his second wif

OBITUARY.

and 13 days.

quire more than a passing notice. Justice to his memory and proper respect for his family and friends demand some mention of his life and character.

Mr. Sutliff was born in Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio,

on the 12th day of July, 1805, and at his death was nearly

fity-nine years of age.

His father, Deacon Samuel Sutliff, immigrated from Massachusetts but a short time before the birth of the subject of this notice, and settled in Vernon, where he lived during his residence in Ohio. His mother was a Granger, a nicce of the late Gideon Granger, once ster General. Deacon Sutliff was a pioneer; one of that class whom the Connecticut Land Company induced to settle on some of their lands with a view of bringing out their value; and he was of course subjected to many of the hardships of the early settlers of the Re-serve—a settlement so remote from the settlements in the east as to be almost inaccessible, because immured in so

The subject of this notice was the third son in a family of six, all of whom, save two, have passed on. The survivors are, Hon. Milton Sutliff, late Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a resident of Warren; and Aller

Sutliff, a resident of Iowa.

Among the brothers were Flavel Futliff, Esq., a very promising and rising lawyer, who died young; and Calvis G. Sutliff, Esq., also a lawyer, who died in Warren about

twelve years ago.

The Sutliff family has been one of marked character Deacon Samuel Sutliff was a descendant of the Puritan stock of New England, and had much of the austerity of that character. Mrs. Sutliff was a descendant of a family alike distinguished for the talents and patriotism of its members, having long occupied public station, and assisted to form the institutions of the country, and to carry forward the government through several administration She was a woman of remarkable intellect and varied ac quirements; and what was remarkable in her case, she was self-taught. She particularly excelled in history. It was remarked of her by Judge King, who knew her, that she was the strongest-minded woman he ever knew. She died in 1844. She was also very pious. Deacon Sutliff, who died in 1840, had been Deacon of a church in Vernon 37 years. He assisted the Rev. Mr. Badger, the pioneer minister of the Reserve, to form and organize many Presbyterian Churches of the Reserve. He was a man of great decisio of character, stern integrity, and never-yielding perse verance, and endowed with wonderful endurance. Thes faculties enabled him to go through the trials of pioneer life without a murmur. The character and talents of such parents seem to have been very fully impressed upon the children. All of them have been more or less marked in their characteristics; have been fully endowed by nature to impress themselves forcibly upon the communitie in which they have severally resided.

Levi Sutliff was born at a time when life was a severe struggle among the early settlers; and being one of the oldest children, was required to assist in the labor of clearing off the heavy timber from the land, and thus reduce the wild, inhospitable region to a condition suited to be-come the habitations of men. He experienced many of The yellow fever still prevailed extensively at the trials and hardships of the Western Reserve pioneer life. It was a rough, hard life, and could not fail to have an important influence upon his character. How much of self-reliance such a school teaches!

The advantages of education were limited in the wil-derness in the boyhood days of Mr. Sutliff. His early education was therefore meagre, but being of strong mind, and early taught to rely upon himself, he was enabled to remedy the defect, measurably, by persevering applica tion to books through a long course of self-improve In later years of his life, he appeared to be a man of fair culture and extensive reading. He also knew men and

things well, having studied them thoroughly.

He turned his attention to the law in middle life. He was frequently called upon to assist his neighbors in their difficulties before magistrates' courts. After a time, and in the year 1840, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. In 1850 he removed to Warren, and formed a partnership with Judge Birchard, with whom he practised for two or three years, but his own private business, and his large and growing landed and other property required so much of his time, that it compelled his retire ment from the active duties of his profession, although he still rendered assistance to his friends when called upon.

Mr. Sutliff was one of the earliest Anti-Slavery men of the county. In 1832 he became a convert to the then Anti-Slavery sentiments of Garrison as proclaimed in his Liberator, and from that time forward to his death he has been a consistent Anti-Slavery man. He made it the religion of his life, so to speak. He contributed largely of his means to promote the interests of the cause, and always was ready to speak a true and strong word to advance Atti-But two of the Onio Representatives elected to Congress, on the 11th, are Republicans, the Democrats getting but two. This is a change! From seven to seventeen is indeed a change that even the possessor of Aladdin's lamp and ring might be proud in a lecturing tour of the Reserve, to disseminate Anti-Slavery ideas. This was one of the first attempts to present the cause of the slave in this community. Judge Sutliff had but lately before that graduated at the Western Reserve College, and it was about the time of the breaking up of the Faculty of that institution by reason of Anti-Slavery entering into the college as an element of discussion. President Storrs, Prof. Beriah Green, Elizur Wright, and perhaps some of the Tutors, (the names do not now occur to me,) were compelled to retire because of their Anti-Slavery sentiments. About this time, he went as a delegate to an Anti-Slavery Convention at Philadelphia, where he assisted to form the first National Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the signers of the famous "DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS."

The slave always found in Mr. Sutliff a true and steadfast friend. Many a wandering fugitive has had cause to breathe blessings upon him in his flight to Canada and

Liberty.

He assisted, too, in the formation of the first Anti-Slavery Society in Trumbull County. This was as early as in 1832 or 1833. He also assisted to form the Liberty party in 1839, and the next year voted for James G. Birney for President, in preference to Gen. Harrison or Martin Van Buren. Through all the early struggles of the Liberty New York, Oct. 13th. The World's correspondent with Sheridan says the victory over Rosser's cavalry was one of the most complete ever won. Among the guns captured was the famous Baltimore battery, with its gunners. The prisoners captured were mostly of the first class of the rebel army. One of our cavalry men made a great mistake. He rushed at a couple of officers, aiming for the best dressed, and captured him. He proved to be a captain, while his comrade, much poorer dressed, who escaped, was Gen. Lomax.

Buren. Through all the early struggles of the Liberty party for political existence—struggles which were severe, with a pathway rugged and steep ascent, standing as it did between two great parties with no ideas except to get and keep office and distribute spoils—a position very similar to the crucifixion—he was one of its foremest and most couple for officers, aiming for the best dressed, and captured him. He proved to be a captain, while his comrade, much poorer dressed, who escaped, was Gen. Lomax. represented, was very beautiful—nay, it was sublime.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8. An official despatch confirms the AUGUSTA, Oct. 8. An official despatch confirms the recapture of Rome, Ga., with three thousand negroes.

A number of white officers were also taken. The Yankees destroyed all their commissary stores, and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

The Maryland Constitution Address. Bal-

In 1838, the labors of the brothers Milton, Levi and Cal-

Mary Plumb of Vernon, to whom he was married on the 17th day of September, 1834. This marriage was of bu-JOHN BRIGHT UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

John Bright, the great English liberal, in a recent letter upon the Presidential contest in this country, says:

Sutliff.

loss of a father. He was particularly tender and affectionate in his relations with his family. He was full of quaint humor, and, in his intercentse with society, was so-ciable, pleasant and agreeable. While he will be missed in society as neighbor, friend and citizen, it will be in the home circle where his loss will be more severely felt. There

his loss will be irreparable.
On his death being known, the Trumbull County Base assembled to take such measures as the occasion demand-ed; and a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of the feelings of the members of the Bar on the sad occasion. A large concourse of people testified their respect to his memory by following his remains to the grave. The mourning circle was large. The members of the Bar

walked as mourners, wearing the usual badge.

A citizen of ripe years, of varied experience, having lived a long life in the community; one whose growth and history have been the growth and history of the country; one who has left foot-prints and an impress upon the times, and the poople among whom he lived, which will live after him, has fallen and been gathered to his fathers. Let the aseing stranger speak lightly of his faults, and remember his virtues, while the wife, the children, the relatives and riends drop plentiful tears over his grave.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES

AT MUSIC HALL. On TUESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1864, ANNA E. DICKINSON.

To be followed on successive Tuesday brenings by Nov. 1-Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of England.

Nov. 15-DAVID A. WASSON Nov. 22-OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Nov. 29-CHARLES G. AMBS.

Dec. 6-WENDELL PHILLIPS Dec. 13-JACOR M. MANNING Dec 20 .- HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock. W. EUGENE THAYER, Organist.

Tickets admitting the bearer and Lady to the Course, at Tickets admitting one person to the Course, at \$2 each.

Checks for SEATS RESERVED TILL 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, \$1 50 dditional for each seat.

For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington street; John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogers's, 1071 Washington street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Cummington, Sun-

MARRIED-In Friends' Meeting-House in Pembroke on the 13th inst., JABEZ WOOD of Acushnet, to ELIZABETH, aughter of Samuel Brown of Pembroke. No cards.

[The Printer of the Liberator acknowledges the receipt of a generous, appropriate and sweet remembrance; and would reciprocate by invoking the fullest fruition of happiness upon "the twain made one" by the hallowed tie hus described by the poet :

"Hail, wedded love! \* \* \* By thee, Founded in reason, loyal, just and pure, Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son and brother first were known; Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets."]

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURS-V DAY, the 10th day of November next, unless pre-viously disposed of at private sale, the valuable Farm be-longing to the undersigned, situated in WEST GLOUCES-TER. Said farm contains

SEVEN ACRES OF WOODLAND.

very thrifty hard wood, suitable for ship timber, anchor stocks, or cord wood; also, TWO OR MORE ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, with A TWO-STORY HOUSE, TWO-STORY SHOE-SHOP, A TWO-STORY HOUSE, TWO-STORY SHOE-SHOP, and a good-sized Stable thereon;—A FINE ORCHARD, containing the choicest apple, pear, peach and cherry trees; also, grapes, currants and other small fruit. Said farm is known as the HOVEY FARM, and is bordered by four town and county roads, called Essex, Lincoln, Summer and Haskell streets. A small creek runs through the farm, where salt water ebbs and flows. A stage coach, driven by the accommodating driver, W.H. B. Store, to and from Gloucester Harbor, daily, passes by the premises. It is within speaking distance of the Haskell Saw-Mill, where the timber can be sawed in any shape desired, by the skillful sawyer, JONATHAN RIGOS; and is within three minutes' walk of the Big Rock on Mrs. Riggs's farm, and the Rocky Mountain, (so called,) from which can be seen Essex River, Ipswich Bay, and the island where Ru-rus CROATE was born. It is in a neighborhood of kind, industrious and hospitable farmers, who mind their own business, and let other people's slone.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the farm.

Gloucester, Oct. 20.

the farm. Gloucester, Oct. 20. SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK, SHOWING what the present Administration has accom-

History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses.

Slaves used for Insurrectionary purposes made Free.
Fugitive Slaves not to be returned by Persone in the Army.
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolishment of.
Slavers Slavery.

Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

Certain Slaves to be made Free.

Certain Slaves to be made 2.100. Hayti and Liberia. Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia. The African Slave-Trade.
Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Co-Colored Soldiers.
Aid to the States to Emancipate their Slaves.

Aid to the States to Emancipate their Slaves.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Confinement of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail.

Negro Testimony.

The Coastwise Slave-Trade.

Color no Disqualification for Carrying the Mails.

No Exclusion from the Cars on Account of Color.

12 MO .- EXTRA CLOTH-\$2. ALSO NOW READY : THE YOUNG CRUSOE: on, ADVENTURES OF A SHIPWRECKED BOY. By Dr. Harley. 12mo., with six full page and a profusion of smaller illustrations, in AxDREW's best style. \$1.50. Boys will find this one of the most entertaining and attractive books produced for their delight this year.

JUST PUBLISHED: PHILOSOPHY AS ABSOLUTE SCIENCE. By E. L. & A. L. Frothingham. 1 vol. 8vo. elegant. \$3.50. WALKER, WISE & CO.,

245 Washington Street, - PUBLISHERS, BUSTON. Oct. 21. BY THE EARNEST REQUEST

f a large audience of the citizens of Boston, (see pub-lished resolutions,) DR. HEBBARD WILL GIVE A SECOND COURSE

OF TEN ILLUSTRATED LECTURES PHYSICAL EDUCATION,

> TREMONT TEMPLE, COMMENCING ON ' MONDAY EVFNING, Oct. 24,

At 7-30 e'eloek. Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Course Tickets, \$2. To be had at Ditson's, Burnhams, Lorings, and at the

Dr. HEBBARD may be consulted any day from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock, at his rooms at the Temple. Oct. 21.

The Friend of Progress.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, loyal and respon 20 cents. No. 1 new ready. C. M. PLUMB & CO., Publishers, 274 Canal street, New York.

E. M. BANNISTER, PORTRAIT PAINTER, ROOM 85. STUDIO BUILDING,

TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

BABY LOOKING OUT FOR ME. BY ETHEL LYNN.

Two little busy hands patting on the window Two laughing bright eyes looking out at me; Two rosy-red cheeks dented with a dimple; Mother-bird is coming ; baby, do you see ?

To myself, as mothers will,

Down by the lilac-bush, something white and azure Saw I in the window as I passed the tree; Well I knew the apron and shoulder-knots of ribbon, All belonged to baby looking out for me. Talking low and tenderly

Spake I softly, "God in heaven, Keep my darling free from ill. Worldly gear and worldly honors Ask I not for her from Thee; But from want and sin and sorrow Keep her ever pure and free." Two little waxen hands, Folded soft and silently ; Two little curtained eyes Looking out no more for me; Two little snowy cheeks, Dimple-dented nevermore : Two little trodden shoes,

Shoulder-ribbon softly twisted,

Apron folded, clean and white;

These are left me-and these only

Of the childish presence bright. Thus He sont an answer to my earnest praying, Thus he keeps my darling free from earthly stain, Thus He folds the pet lamb safe from earthly straying, But I miss her sadly by the window pane, Till I look above it : then, with purer vision, Sad, I weep no longer the lilac-bush to pass, For I see her angel, pure and white and sinless, Walking with the harpers by the Sea of Glass

Two little snowy wings softly flutter to and fro, Two tiny childish hands Beekon still to me below ; Two tender angel eves Through the loop-holes of the stars ; Baby's looking out for me.

-N. Y. Ledger

BABY IDA.

Little baby, just beginning
Life's old problem, sad and sweet,
You don't know the hearts you're winning With your tiny hands and feet, With your little mouth and chin, And your dainty rose-leaf skin, And your wondrous violet eyes, When their dreamy lids uprise; All your tender helplessnes Waking Love's most sweet excess.

Happy little one ! to be estled close to hearts that love you : And I wonder if you see Your young mother's eyes above you ! While each day new life is bringing, Do you hear her sweet voice singing? Do you know her hand's fond touch? Do you look up in her face?

And instinctive feel its grace? Almost four weeks old, they say-Ah, dear baby ! life is long : You 'll not know, for many a day, How hearts sadden growing strong. Baby's feet are soft and white, And they need not travel yet; Baby's eyes are blue and bright, Seeing nothing to regret. As the flowers get sun and dew, Se your life shall come to you: Trust on, sleep on, without fear, Angels guard you, baby dear !

HEAVEN. BY MISS NANCY A. W. PRIEST,

Beyond these chilly winds and gloomy skies, Beyond death's cloudy portal. There is a land where beauty never dies.

A land where light is never dimmed by shade, Vhose fields are ever vernal . Where nothing beautiful can ever fade, But blooms for ave eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air, How bright and fair its flowers; We may not hear the songs that echo there Through those enchanted bowers

The city's shining towers we may not see With our dim earthly vision ; For death, the silent warder, keeps the key That opes the gates elysian.

But sometimes, when adown the western sky Theffiery sunset lingers. Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly, Unlocked by silent fingers;

And while they stand a moment half ajar, Gleams from the inner glory Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,

And half reveal the story. O land unknown ! O land of love divine !

Guide, guide these wandering, way-worn feet of mine Into those pastures vernal! -Springfield Republican.

> "BLESSED TO GIVE." The kingly sun gives forth his rays : Asks no return ; demands no praise ; But wraps us in strong arms of life, And says distinct through human strife. "If thou wouldst truly, nobly live,

Give-ever give." The rustic flower, upspringing bright, Fills all the air with fragrant breath, And writes in myriad bues beneath, " If thou wouldst gaily, gladly live,

Give-ever give.

The merchant rain, which carries on Rich commerce 'twixt the earth and sun : The autumn mist; the springtide shower; All whisper soft to seed and flower, But this-we give."

Suggestive warnings crowd the earth; Glad sounds of labor, songs of mirth, From creatures both of field and air : Who, whilst they take their rightful share, Still truly chant, "We chiefly live To give-to give."

Oh man, the gem and erown of all, Take thou this lesson :- Heed the call Of these less-gifted creatures near; The rather-that Christ's voice most dear Once said, whilst here He deign'd to live, sed to give."

London Good Words. Thomas L. Harris, in a poem entitled "An Epic of the Starry Heavens," published in 1854, has the following

"Oh Earth, there doth even now for thee await A fierce, red conflagration, that shall sweep All forms of wrong like sparks into the deep. Thy robber Titans, Earth, who build on high The impious Babylon of Slavery, Seeking to 'scape the approaching flood, shall be Scattered : their very foot-prints none shall see. The flowers of love and liberty shall bloom On their forgotten tomb."

## Selections.

HOW TO DEAL WITH EVIL. BY O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

They who ridicule the idea of overcoming evil with good have no conception of the terribly searching power that goodness is. Most people seem to think that goodness is rose-water. They describe it as a pale, pretty, pensive lady, with a soft voice and melting eye, who minces about with money in her pocket and flowers in her hand, distributing calico aprons and evangelical tracts, readmoney in her pocket and nowers in her hand, dis-tributing calico aprons and evangelical tracts, read-ing chapters from the Psalms, and murmuring little charities in the places where want is rotting and sin blasphemes. Goodness is painted as a divinity student, with a white neck-cloth and a clean shirt, and smooth hair falling over his bloodless cheeks. No wonder men doubt its ability to go into the fight with lions. Goodness must needs be a rather tremendous thing to perform the duty assigned to it in the earth. It must not be afraid of a tear or a shriek; it must not turn pale at a fainting-fit, or sicken at sight of blood; it must be able to use the lancet and the scalpel, and even to apply the moxa, if the moral diseases of men can be cured in no oth-er fashion, saving men as by fire. It must bonor men too much to leave them their painted idolatries, and must love them too much to spare their toy-shops. Tender it must be, but tender of that which is most precious, the life, not the raiment or the meat—the inner life of character, not the outer life of flesh. The Infinite Father sends his children to a stern school, where the scourge is still in fashion, and the lessons are hard, and the bottom of the class is for the idle scholar; and if the dear souls do wrong, the great Benefactor makes them feel it. wrong, the great Benefactor makes them feel it. He lashes them unmercifully with pain and want and poverty and sickness; he thrusts them into the dark closet of conscience; he stretches them on the rack of remorse; he makes them walk over the bot iron of shame; not adopting the system of model prisons, which leaves out the punishment, but leaves out also the love! Better the punishment, with the love that makes it medicine, than the flat good-nature which is too squeamish to inflict pain, and too imbecile to effect cure. "Providence is no senta-mentalist. It has a wild, rough, incalculable road to its end." But its end is the conquest of evil, and if evil is a rhinoceros, it is of no use to let fly at him a bird bolt. Give us a little of the goodness that the Perfect Goodness uses towards those it would bring to heaven, and we should not doubt that evil One, the representative of a very large class, of

a very large and powerful party, in fact—a party lilies on it spotless ground—was speaking the other day of the behavior which the free and loyal States of the North should pursue towards their revolted sisters of the South. We must not be vindictive, he said; we must not return evil for evil; we must he said; we must not return evil for evil; we must temper our wrath with forbearance, and sweeten our justice with mercy; we must treat them mag-nanimously, and concede to them every possible grace. All wise and good and Christian; perhaps we have been too bloodthirsty; perhaps we are too vindictive; perhaps we do talk too coolly about deal-ing blows which can have no effect but that of beating our enemies to a mass of bloody bruises; perhaps we do entertain thoughts which the Christian breast should refuse to harbor. But when this speaker, by way of giving point to his exhortation to mercy, and specifying the way in which good was to overcome evil, went on to say, "We must respect their social institutions; we must not touch their customs; we must not take from them their proper-ty," it seemed to me that he showed this same imperfect apprehension of what goodness signifies and

Respect their social institutions! But have not require the surgeon to respect the cancer in the pa-tient's side, or the priest to respect the darling hab-it or the bosom sin of the pentient at the confession al? The worst harm we could do them, judging by experience, would be to respect their social insti-tutions. Were we their bitterest enemies, we could not visit on them a more terrible curse than the restoration, the re-establishment, the strengthening of their social institutions. If we wished to consign mate unhealthy, their population sparse, their laboring classes degraded, their wealth undistributed, their social condition insecure, their laws cruel, their usages and customs behind the time, their in-determined their in-determined their insecures their many their men. their usages and customs behind the time, their the dustry backward, their intelligence low, their morals toose? Is it kindness to leave them their property? Pray, then, what is unkindness? What is erty? Pray, then, what is unkindness? What is erty? Then he paused. The next iron-like entirely. eruelty? What is vindictiveness in its most termic form? Overcome evil by perpetuating the very evil that is to be overcome! Overcome evil by taking off your hat to it, and saying, "Your very taking off your hat to it, and saying, "Your very humble servant!" Ah, no; if we did really care fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay. And fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay. humble servant!" Ah, no; if we did really care for our Southern neighbors, we should never dream for an instant of compromising with them in regard to their institutions or their property; we should press our mercy on them till their institutions were completely abolished; we should wage our pity till and saw him handling his rifle anxiously. I glanced at Grant, and saw him handling his rifle anxiously. I glanced at the progress, and saw them still gazing, as though to their institutions or their property; we should press our mercy on them till their institutions were their pride of unholy property was taken clean away; we should love them till we had loved their unrighteousness and inhumanity all out of themtill our tears had washed the very dust from their very been disposed to show goodness to them, if we had ever cherished a noble desire for their well-being, long ere this the evil that is in them might have been ome, the frightful outbreak of disease and demism would have been evoided, and there would we been no occasion whatever for administering have been no occasion whatever the bitter medicine of the sword.

INTERFERENCE OF POLITICS WITH RE-LIGION.

A writer in the Christian Intelligencer, some weeks since, turned the tables on the politicians with effect.

interfered with religion rudely, persistently, and very far beyond the limits of its right. There is not a denomination in the land it has not either distracted or disturbed. There is not a Christian institution in which it has not intruded itself, and ruled it, as if possessed with a very devil. In its unhal-lowed fanaticism it has entered the pulpit, and vir-tually forbid certain portions of the Scriptures from being taught. It has denied the ministry the free speech, even from the oracles of God. withheld from their support, because they have fol-lowed the holy teachings of the word, to 'pray for s of the word, to 'pray those in authority.' It has sought to subserve the own purposes both the Scriptures and the pulpit. It has entered churches, and bred ill-will and divisions, has entered churches, and bred ill-will and divisions. It has sought to subserve to its and fired up hostility among brethren. It has led of words of insult and wrath, making them 'hateful and hating to one another.' It has led them to disobey the plain precept of the gospel, that 'prayer, supplications, and intercessions be made for all that are in authority.' It has led them to place their politics above their religion. It has distracted the minds of the religion inter-, and caused a declension of religious interest. It has tempted Christian men to sacrifice their professed principles to their parties and their passions, and to make their devotion to their country turn on party conditions or personal opinions. It has even dried up the fountains of Christian compas-sion in their breasts, when the sick and suffering sol-dier has appealed by all the ties of humanity, relighas appealed by all the ties of humanity, relig-and patriotism to them, still refusing to give him It has justified the persecution and murder of,

It has thus shown you the follower of Christ so frozen by prejudices, that he has refused to act the good Sa maritan. It has withered piety. It has repressed Christian zeal. It has kept many from the kingdom of God. These are solemn charges. On these I aror God. These are solumn charges. On these lar-raign the politics of my country, and the plea of 'guilty' must be answered. Let no man deny this! The sad witnesses are here to confront us! Melan-choly facts declare 'an enemy has done this!'"

CAPTAIN SPEKE'S ADVENTURE WITH A BOA CONSTRICTOR.

\* At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched, a hunt was set afoot, and Captain Grant, myself and some attendants were soon making our way to "the path." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippopotami, and we were obliged to wait the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after a long dearway we were about to "baz" a hippoportamps, when lay, we were about to "bag" a hippopotamus, when one of our attendants, perched in a tree about half a mile distant, began waving his blanket. This

a mile distant, began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover and awaited the coming up of the latter.

We were not delayed long, for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant to the hoo-doo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flank was soon presented to us, and each selecting his object-fired. McColl shot a fine young buffalo cow, whilst Capt. Grant was equally successful with a hoo-doo; and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of one or two different animals of the herd.

At this inneture, however, occurred an unexpect-

phant that I wanted to bring down on account of his immense tusks. I got the desired aim, and pulled the trigger of the second barrel. At the moment of my doing so, a wild cry of alarm, uttered by one of the blacks, called my attention. Glancing

of the blacks, called my attention. Glancing around, my eye chanced to range up into the folinge of the tree beneath which Capt. Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous.

My feelings may possibly be imagined, as I beheld an enormous boa constrictor, whose hideous head and neck projected some distance into view, showing that he was about to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me; and as he dashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave dashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my strong frame into a quivering pulp. I fell, seemingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued. In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a second victim; and even after the time that has elapsed since then, I still recollect with what vividness the thought shot across my mind that this secness the thought shot across my mind that this sec ond victim was Captain Grant, my noble compan

At last, after being thus whirled about for sever al seconds, each second seeming to be interminable there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death, and opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those un-explored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that, I saw Captain Grant levelling his rifle toward me, while standing beside him and behind him were the blacks, in every conceivable attitude of the most intense

In a moment I comprehended all. The huge ser pent had struck a young buffalo cow, between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for instead of being crushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my left forearm only had been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the constrictor. The limb laid just in front their social institutions been killing them? Are not their social institutions their disease? Does goodness had a soft bed of flesh, into which it was jammed had a soft bed of nesh, into which it was jamined, as it were, by the immense pressure of the serpent's body, that was like iron in hardness. As I saw Grant was about to shoot, a terror took possession of me; for if he refrained, I might possibly escape, after the boa released his folds from the dead c But should he fire and strike the reptile, it would in its convulsions crush or drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me, I beheld Grant pause. He appeared to fully comprehend all. He could see how I was situated, that I was still living, and that their social institutions. If we wished to consign them to the hell on earth, we should do just that thing. "We must not take away from them their property." But what if their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their bosom? What if it be their property that makes them poor, their lands valueless, their soil unproductive, their clibrates their their property that makes them poor, their lands valueless, their soil unproductive, their clibrates their their property that makes them poor, their lands valueless, their soil unproductive, their clibrates the wink of an evalid would perhaps settle my and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom; so I stared, stared like a dead man at Grant

Presently the serpent began very gradually to reat the negroes, and saw them still gazing, as though petrified with astonishment. I glanced at the ser-pent's loathsome nead, and saw its bright, deadly eyes, wate ing for the least sign of life in its prey. Not the reptile loosened its fold on my arm a hair's breadth, and now a little more until half an inch of space separated my arm and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself! The second fold was removed entirely, and the next one was easing. Should I dash away now, or wait a more favorable movement? I decided upon the former; and with lightning speed I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard at the same instant. For the first in my life I was the same instant. roughly overcome; and sinking down, I remain-

ed in a semi-conscious state for several minutes. "But I have a counter-charge to make to-day of the interference of politics with religion. The measure of the interference of religion with politics to the end of purifying it, is as nothing compared with the interference of politics with religion. It is time that those who have the best right to complain should exercise that right. The politics of the day has interfered with. and bashes and saplings, and in fact everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of its body the girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, I believe, to be the largest screent that was ever aulieve, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of.

#### THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieutenant Kinsman, General Superintendent o Negro Affairs in General Butler's department, has made an interesting report on the condition of the freedmen, from which we take the following:

THE DISTRICTS IN VIRGINIA. The First district comprises the counties of Elizabeth City, York and Warwick, north of the James river, and is in charge of Captain Charles B. Wilder. The Second district comprises the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond, south of the James river, in charge of Captain Or-lando Brown. The Third district takes up all the territory of North Carolina in our possession, and is in charge of Captain Horace James. The counties of St. Mary's, in Maryland, Northampton and Acco-mac, on the eastern shore of Virginia, annexed to your Department since the issuing of Order No. 46, is known as the Fourth district, in charge of Dr. is known as the Caleb S. Henry.

FARMS AND SCHOOLS. One hundred and twelve abandoned farms have been taken for their benefit, and are now being culand kindled an inhuman prejudice against the black man of the North, and denied the poor helpless slave and freedman, the sport of circumstances which they cannot control, the ministry of even the Christian teacher. It has made a proposition in our Legislaves of North and Carlon and Ca

they cannot control, the ministry of even the Christian teacher. It has made a proposition in our Legislature of New Jersey, relating to the colored man, so inhuman and iniquitous, that if it had become a law would have doomed that body to a disgrace, whose black blot would never have been wiped out. It has, with deep shame, excited a scorn and contempt for them who, though differing from us in color, yet sit in this house at the Lord's table with us.

pacity to learn, is far greater than has been claimed for them by their most enthusiastic friends. NORFOLK-THE BAXTER FARM.

Buildings and the necessary accompaniments are now ready in the vicinity of Norfolk city, to receive, at a moment's notice, two thousand people. An extensive abandoned ropewalk is divided into rooms, each large enough to accommodate a family comfortably. From the ropewalk buildings they are the compositions of the compositions of the compositions. each large enough to accommodate a family com-fortably. From the ropewalk buildings they are distributed upon farms, or placed in other positions for self-maintenance, as they may elect. The "Bax-ter" farm of fifteen hundred acres, and Major Taylor's, of seventeen hundred acres, near Point, are the largest cultivated. Ninety lo fifteen by eighteen feet, (with the interstices filled with clay, and board-roofed,) are erected upon these farms, for the accommodation of soldiers' families, to each of whom there is apportioned one and a half acres of ground for garden. each of whom there is apportioned one and a nail acres of ground for garden purposes. A saw mill is in course of completion, and the abundance of timber in this location gives ready employment to all able to work. The requirements of government for laborers here, as in other sections of the depart-ment, have absorbed all the able-bodied men; yet, the the requirements of the department, have accorded all the able-bodied men; yet, with the remainder, and the well-disposed men, under the guidance of experienced farming overseers, the crops are looking prosperous. In this work, and otherwise employed, are two bundred and fourteen horses, forty-six mules and thirty-one oxen, with the

ecessary carts, ploughs, &c.
On abandoned lands in the vicinity of Norfolk, rented to the negroes last season, ten thousand bushels of corn were produced, and disposed of on government account by auction, at prices varying from eighty-five cents to one dollar and twenty cents per bushel, and the money accounted for according to the terms of their contracts.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The third district embraces all of North Carolina within our military lines, and comprises the following towns and places: Beaufort, Newbern, Hawkins Island, Morebead City, Roanoke Island, Washington and Plymouth (the two latter recently abando The census gives a negro population in this district of seventeen thousand four hundred and nineteen persons; eight thousand five hundred and twentytwo are males, and eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven females. Fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-five were slaves in April, 1861, and two thousand seven hundred and seventy were free at that date. Eleven thousand six dred and thirty-six of these are employed, leaving five thousand seven hundred and eighty-three to be supported by government. Fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-eight are found unable to read, and the remaining two thousand two hundred and thirty-one are able to read. More than one-half of these negroes are refugees, having come within our limits since the military occupation of the territory. They are provided for at temporary camps or settlements, in the vicinity of the towns, out of all

settlements, in the vicinity of the towns, out of all danger from the enemy.

A new settlement has lately been laid out within our intrenchments, on the plan of allowing each family a lot of land measuring fifty feet by sixty feet; this consolidation, at the present crisis of affairs, proves a safe and economical arrangement. In December, 1863, in three camps, the government fed nearly two thousand negroes. In this consolidated camp, containing almost as many as were collected in the three separate camps, less than five hundred are supported. Similar settlemen's are now of the Union in the event of the admission of Cali-

# TO MAJOR GEN. BANKS.

BUREAU OF FREE LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New ORLEANS, September 9th, 1864. Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding De-

partment of the Gulf : GENERAL-I beg leave, very respectfully, in comoliance with your request, to report the present conclinion of the Freedman of this Department, and Law. that of the Colored Population generally, so far as the labors of this office extend.

rors of their condition as slaves, and set out that would ordinarily be considered beyond the ca-pacities of human nature; when the bayous and rivers were filled with boats and steamers of every Mr. Buchanan at the National Hotel; but it description, loaded with the anxious creatures, who from exposure, fright, and abuse, were, in alarming when on every road crowds of them could be seen, Dixie who were guests in the house at the time at all hours, day and night, seeking a place of asylum and refuge; when I recall all these things, and then consider that, with a few months' exertion. and with the enforcement of regulations suited to a condition of things so serious and alarming, these people have been greatly improved, and kept from idleness and persecution, as well as from being an enormous tax upon the Government, I think there is just ground for gratitude to God, and hope for this race. It is certain that those who are hope for this race. It is certain that those who are now within our lines can never, under any possible state of affairs, return to such misery, degradation, and utter hopelessness, as that from which we de-

livered them The advance of the army, under your command. That precious boon was had through much suffering on the part of those who are now enjoying it. To be sure, it cost the Government largely to provide for their temporary wants, but the outlay will be returned through the benefits which the Government ed at. will derive from their labor and industry this present

furnish employment at wages calculated to reward osition of those who must ion of the disposition of those who must them, namely, for the planters, there were but lew others to offer employment. These experiences furnished an idea of what the planters would do, if they were permitted. They demonstrated clearly enough, if there were any possible means of escaping the payment of wages, it would have been just what would have suited them. They would have been pleased with the chance of having all their old habits regarding the slaves revived, and applied to men whom they are now forced to employ as men and not as slaves. Of course, to this rule there are bright and honorable exceptions. Strict there are bright and honorable exceptions. Strict military regulations became a necessity, not only in order that the work be undertaken by the employer, but in order that the laborer be willing to

In order, therefore, to employ the Freedmen, and to protect them when employed; and in order to govern the planter, protect property, promote industry, supply the markets, and lay the groundwork of prosperity under the new and more exalted state of things which we have brought here, the Labor Regulations in General Order No. 23 were absolutely required; and I will show from results that they have succeeded in the objects intended by them.

## TO PLANTERS AND LABORERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1864. SEED CANE.

I. Owners, lessees and managers of plantations in this Department are hereby ordered to reserve upon their several estates, as Seed Cane, one-fourth of the Sugar Cane, the product of this year. In the event of a transfer of plantations, this reservation will be accounted for to its owner according to its market value at the time of transfer. WAGES OF LABOR.

WAGES OF LABOR.

II. All persons are notified that the product of the plantations within the Department of the Gulf will be held, wherever it is found, subject to the lien for wages on the part of the laborers who have been engaged in the cultivation of the crop, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders heretofore published.

Purchasers are notified, that no transfer of products will be regarded as a transfer of title, except

United States. Provost marshals are hereby directed to notify

The Provost Marshal General and the Superinendent Bureau of Free Labor are directed.

command of Major General Banks. GEORGE B. DRAKE,

In the Whig National Convention which met in 1840, Gen. William Henry Harrison, a citizen of a free State, was nominated for the Presidency, with the understanding that John Tyler, of Virginia, should be the nominee for Vice President. Both candidates were elected; and Gen. Harrison, dying within one short month after his inauguration, left the Presidency in the hands of a most despicable traitor, who only had the merit of devotion to the interests of his own tamily first, and slavery second,

being established, though upon a smaller scale, in the vicinity of Beaufort and other places.

The being established, though upon a smaller scale, in the vicinity of Beaufort and other places.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FREE LABOR

The diameter of taking the South out of the Union in the event of the admission of California with slavery prohibited in its constitution. It is a matter of history that when the old here was approached upon the subject, he declared that if the treasonable experiment was tried, he would himself head an army to enforce obedience to Federal laws. "Old Rough and Ready" did not long survive this threat, and after a sickness of a few days he died, leaving his successor a Northern man who was pledged to the support of the Fugitive Slave Law. Gen. Taylor's death was attributed to dysentery induced by eating raw blackberries, a fruit that is frequently eaten as a remedy for the disease named. At all events, Gen. Taylor died, and the

Gen. Pierce of New Hampshire, and W. R. King le labors of this office extend.

It is necessary, in order fairly to understand what Fillmore. Mr. King died of consumption one month THEIR CONDITION LAST YEAR.

When I recall the state of affairs which existed when thousands upon thousands of them were raised from slavery to freedom, along the line of march of the Army of the Gulf at that time; when suddenly, and in a state of fright and confusion, vast numbers of families left the places where they were subjected to the lash, the stocks, and to all the left of the confusion of the stocks, and to all the left of the stocks. death by office-seekers, or being killed by a dysen-

the horrors of their condition as slaves, and set out upon a long, wearisome and dangerous march to places of security, where, for the first time, they could look upon our flag and say that beneath its folds they were free; when the old and the young, the ablg and the infirm, all came in one vast exodus, bearing with them loads of furniture and other property which they thought would be of use to them; when men and women of a hundred years of age, under the strength imparted by the sweet prosfect of liberty, marched with almost the alacrity of dent of the United States for four years, and the sort pect of liberty, marched with almost the alacrity of dent of the United States for four years, and the sort persons of half their age, and endured hardships of a President he would have made, the history of least extraordinary that of the many persons who were affected by the poison, there were no South-erners, although there were numerous natives of

his road to Washington, before his inaugurat

might have had weight four years ago; but now it is as light as a feather in the scale of argument. The Southern rebels have been guilty of worse crimes than are imputed to them by those who believe that Harrison and Taylor were the victims, and that good fortune alone saved Buchanan and Lincoln from mar-tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, Floyd and The advance of the army, distriction of the commencement at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at that time, was the signal for the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at the commencement tyrdom. The original treason of Davis, ribyo at the commencement tyrdom. prisoners, every merchantman trapped and burned, and every starved tenant of Libby or Belle Isle, is so much heaped upon the great original wrong. It may

The condition of things as regards these people was one which, at that time, required the utmost practical wisdom to furnish an appropriate remedy. Idlenesss would have resulted in their ruin; and to any terms "principle, when they consented to run ould have resulted in their ruin; and to ployment at wages calculated to reward for his work, and at the same time enthey took care to secure a rabid peace man, and a the laborer for his work, and at the same time encourage the employer to engage the labor, was a most important matter to regulate. The changes and commotions in society, during the whole of the past year, rendered it next to impossible to carry into effect any general system of protection for the laborers, and, as a consequence, much suffering was endured by them at the hands of those who employed them. Yet the evils growing out of the injustice and heartlessness of some employers, and the wrongs perpetrated by many others, (some at the work of the control of the past year, rendered it next to impossible to carry into effect any general system of protection for the laborers, and, as a consequence, with the hope that with a non-committal platform, the war principles, and the supposed personal popularity of the one candidate for the most investment. If by any mistral platform, the war principles, and the supposed personal popularity of the one candidate. If by any mistral platform, the war principles, and the supposed personal popularity of the one candidate, would secure the success of the entire ticket. If by any mistral platform, the war principles, and the supposed personal popularity of the one candidate, would secure the success of the entire ticket. If by any mistral platform, the war principles, and the supposed personal popularity of the one candidate for the most investment copperation. Justice and neartnessness of some employers, and the wrongs perpetrated by many others, (some at the hands of officers of the Government even.) have not been so disastrous to the freedmen as would have been those following a state of idleness. To have allowed them that kind of liberty, which in trow any untoward obstacles in the way, even reality is license and not liberty, would have resulted in making the change in their condition one sulted in making the change in their condition one ity, and the possible subjugation of the North to South-of injury and not of benefit; and, therefore, it became necessary to manage them, and devise such It is at least worth thinking about, between now and means of protection and encouragement as were adapted to their condition and circumstances. The experience of the past year furnished an excellent immunity from the chances of life and death.

wounded.

The Herald's correspondent with the 15th corps, writing under date of the 4th, says: "The rebels are busy attempting to strengthen their works, and appear to be in a great hurry. A number of the soldiers of a North Carolina regiment crept down yesterday to bag the pickets of the 2d colored caval-ry. The tables were turned on them, and they themselves were bagged. The number of rebel flags captured by this corps has already reached nine."

ducts will be regarded as a transfer of title, except it be based upon the full satisfaction of the just claims of laborers for wages, in the currency of the

owners, lessees and managers, that property will not be moved to market except in compliance with

currence, to provide for the full execution of this and previous orders relating to the subject.

#### HISTORICAL COINCIDENCE.

tery produced by eating blackberries.

James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge fol-

a place of Mr. Lincoln was the successor of Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential chair, and the perils he escaped on

Now for the application. It is a matter of notorie

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12. Lieut. Col. Wes

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TO JEFF. DAVIS. The Union is the one condition of peace-

Only Union—nothing more;
All our rights we cast aside;
Come and govern as before;
We submit—this is our pride!

We'll give up the Union men In the Border States to you; Pray you treat them tenderly— Your guerillas always do! We will pay your public debt, We will render back your slaves; They are in our army now, But we'll send them—to their graves!

All those States which once held slaves, All our Territories wide, Freely we will yield them all, Freely yield to Slavery's tide.

Is there aught else we can give? Yes-our manhood, take that too; We shall have no need of it When we thus unite with you! Only let us live with you

In a Union as of yore;
This we beg for, this we claim;
Only this—"WE ASK NO MORE."
We ask no more." Mr. Gooch-Were you on board the guabast durin

ary part of that day?

Gen. McClellan—I don't remember.

[Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War. Were there two, or was three one boat?
Did you seek, or did you shun boat?
Did Georgie hide upon that gunbeet?
I DON'T REMEMBER!

Is your platform Peace, or War !

Hate you Slavery, or adore to Tell us what you're really for.

I don't remember. Pendleton! Do you and he In you politics agree!
Which of you will master be!
I don't remember!

Are you for the artifice
Of a Rebe! armistice?
What's your plan, if that should miss?
I don't remember.

Name the royal men and true, Who are advocating you; Call us off at least a few.

THE INCENDIARY FIRES IN RUSSIA. The Moscos Gazette publishes a long list of fires which have takes lace in different parts of Russia since April last, and a dads that the account of the principal disasters to complete. The work of incendiaries comesod ot complete. The work of incendiaries commence the end of April in the government of Kalonga by the destruction of flity-four houses; next at Okhani two hundred and four houses were burnt. The free two hundred and four houses were burnt. The first continued in succession at Scrapoul; at Serdohi, where four-fiths of the town were destroyed; it Mozir, one-half of the houses; at Mologa, more that two hundred; and at the fair of Nijni-Norgord, fitteen hundred aboths and one hundred and forty-eight houses. At Patroisk there were as many as it first the rought of the patron of the first patron of the state of the stat nouses. At Parrolsk there were as many as at few in the month of June alone, and entire quarters of the town were consumed. The powder magazines of kizam and that of Okhta, near St. Petersburg, we blown up; at Riga two fires occurred one after the other; the same at Tunien, where the finest quarter of the town were entirely dearroyed. At Orenburg with hundred between week hearts. But the content of the conte six hundred houses were burnt, and Baki is now only six hundred houses were burnt, and Baki is now coly a heap of ruins. During the same space of time, for conflagrations took place at St. Petersburg; six a Simbirsk, a town which, as well as Yaroslavi, is now in ruins, and one at Serponkhoff, where seventeen houses were consumed. Previously to April, two imperial cannon foundries were laid waste in the same manner. The Moscow Gazette apprehends fresh diansters of the same kind, and calls on the Russian government to adopt prompt and rigorous measures.

THE BEECHERS. In a letter addressed by Catho rine Beecher to her brother Edward, she sets forh what a set of heretics the family is, though she says that for many years the father and mother were in an agony to establish them in their faith. The following an extract:

"My brother, we are before the public, under so "My brother, we are before the public, under sole emn and painful responsibilities. Our father's biogra-phy is now before the world, in which he appears as a prominent defender of the New England system of theology, and of the Puritan Church based on that sys-tem. And he earnestly trained all his children in that system. And now you, his first educated son, even before his death, have issued two volumes to prove that this system is contrary to 'the principles of honor and right,' unless the theory of infant pre-existence is added to it—a theory which he and prother theologians, after reading your arguments, have rejected. Next, his oldest child has published two volumes to prove that all systems of theology bard on the theory of infant, depending are contrary both to on the theory of infant depravity are contrary both to common sense and to the Bible. Then our younger brother, both as minister and editor, has rejected the theory of infant depraying, an on it. Still another brother has issued a volume re-pudiating the New England theory of the atonement held by our father, and also maintaining infant pre-existence as indispensable to sustain the theology of ost of the Protestant world

lan's friends to solicit him to sit for a double portral of Peace and War. The distinguished General, is imitation of Death and the Lady, will be duly divided One half of him will appear in the sangulary or turne of a Major General rampant, and the other is the simple and subdued buttonless dress of Aminiah Sleek, bearing an olive-branch.

When knights enter the lists to tilt, they dir y the mottoes on their chields. Pendleton's mott "I object"—McClellan's, "I do not remember.

The blockade runner Lynx was run on shore and destroyed by fire, on the 26th ult. The Washington, N. C., Journal says she had on board 600 bales of cotton, and \$50,000 in gold. On the 25th ult, the steamer Night Hawk was destroyed by the guboat Niphon, and the rebel captain, officers and part of the crew perished.

ENGLISH PEACE ADDRESS. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says it has been proved that the wonderful Peace Address to be sent to the United States is to be signed, to a great state of the United States is to be signed, to a great state of the United States are omnored to extent, by young boys. Agents are cast with a table at the corner of the area all the boys as they pass by, and those who can write their names are coaxed into doing so. A Copperhead orator at Peoria, (Ill.) recent ly gave as a reason why his party could not rejoic over Union victories, that a victory was an "infration of the constitutional rights of the South, and that we (the Copperheads) can never consent to rights over such a violation of the Constitution." Teoder consciences and amazing ingenuity have these Copperheads, wherever any service to their "Southern brethren" is concerned.

rethren" is concerned. Vailandigham made an important speech at Vallandigham made an importan special special

those who made them. REBEL BARBARITY. A correspondent from Grant's army telegraph says:— In passing over the ground where the 2d division, 9th corps, met with a reres. Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped 6 their clothing. Two or three bodies were bornly mutilated. Several men had evidently been surfeed after they were wounded. One body present a spectacle even too horrible to describe."

Eight thousand Federal soldiers are said by have died at Andersonville, Ga., in the month of July and August. Of six thousand removed to Charles ton, S. C., nineteen hundred are incapable of taking care of themselves, and most of them are inspection.

A rebel Petersburg correspondent, after de tailing the manner in which the dead Union soldiers were robbed and stripped, "as a matter of course, says: "Our boys cannot be condenned for robbing dead Yanks, for they need all they can get."

At the recent trial of the Ames rifle gan, at Bridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 lbs., with 25 pounds of powder, went a distance of a 30 seconds.

night in Philadelphia was an immense affair. It tended fourteen miles, and midnight arrived before the left of the line reached the point from which the right had started. Many of the delegates had us march home without going over any part of the signed route.

which he which he specton have a souri, was the souri, was the souri, was tered a souried aming more persons, product that its and Market souried and its that its and souried and its souried